Jewish body should denounce each oth
offences against morality. The result of
was a horrible scandal—accusations, backbi
calumnies, &c. Among the the Christian
perstition assumed a like scandalous fo
tracing magic circles round the spot threate
yoking women to a plow, and making a fu
round the whole village, building "a cred
and fumigating with the burning pieces, etc

Heroism of Smokers—A Touch Story from Real Life.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

I have often related in Hungary a certain
cident which occurred on board our stea
coming over, that may be called "a triump
civilization."

There were some seventy passengers on bo
—every soul American, and, of course,
very fond of the cigar. We had a delight
smoking-room on deck—a convenience,
every smoker knows, indispensable during t
high winds of a sea voyage. And nowhere
old smokers know, is a cigar so delicious as
der shelter during a "nasty night" on
board.

This charming little convenience, howev
was given up entirely, and almost unconsciou
by our gentlemen, during the whole voyage,
the sea-sick ladies. They occupied and kept
and no one ever even thought of complain
of the invasion. I have often told it, as a go
instance of "American consideration."

A Queer Card.

A resident of San Francisco, who has
daughter's welfare at heart, publishes the f
lowing card: "The advertiser, a gentleman
the Hebrew faith, of the most respectable soci
standing, and in good circumstances, but liv
somewhat retired and quiet, conscious of
purity of his motives and the high integrity
his acts, has no hesitation in adopting this m
of announcing his desire to have introduc
him some respectable and honorable man of
same faith as himself to whom he can give h
daughter in marriage. Riches, of course, a
ceptable, but any honorable man with a stan
life will not be objectionable. The advert
thinks it as well to state that his child is—if
a perfect beauty—very good-looking, young, w
educated, of domestic habits, and brought u
walk in the right path. Communications w
be received and attended to with all the sac
honor which the subject is entitled to."

The Stormy Seas.

As the storm season comes on in the Brit
Isles the Board of Trade publish their ann
wreck statement. In 1871 there were 1
wrecks out of 1,927 vessels that suffered on
coast of Great Britain. In 398 cases the ves
were total losses. The lifeboat system, how
er, is so perfect that not one-half of the wre
resulted in loss of life. Altogether, 626 sail
were lost. The lifeboats saved 4,336 shipw
persons. There were many losses from collis
of which 351 occurred, and 40 from unseaw
vessels swelled the catalogue of disaster. Tw
ty-five vessels foundered. Trinity House li
the coast with lights, and the lifeboat institu
tains a fleet of 233 boats, mostly manned
volunteers. Harbor authorities supply 31 mo
The Board of Trade provides 281 sets of rock
and mortar apparatus, while 9 volunteer
brigades and 129 volunteer life companies ha
been formed by persons residing on the coa
These volunteers are practiced in the use of t
rocket apparatus, and co-operate with the co
guard.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A 12 year old son of William Bottom, liv
near Dubuque, was almost instantly killed
Sunday, by a kick from a colt.

At Galena, Ill., Alfred A. Benninger had a
the Northern Line Packet Company
$10,000 damages claimed for breaking a leg
1869 while attempting to land from one of t
company's boats. The jury rendered a ver
of $3,000.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—C
weak; mixed, 59c; yellow, 60c; white 61c.
HAY—Dull and lower; prime, $25.00; choice,
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $14.00;
unchanged.
MONETARY—Sterling, 22½; sight, ¼ discount;
113¼.
COTTON—Active; sales, 11,000 bales; good ordin
17¼c; low middling, 18¼c; middling, 19¼c;
iling Orleans, 19⅝c. Receipts, 11,270 bales. Expo
Havre, 3,916 bales; Liverpool, 2,490 bales; coast
1 bale. Stock, 138,526 bales.

BORN.

BEECROFT—On the 26th inst., at Oak Park,
Mrs. Harvey Beecroft, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

GULICK—WALBRIDGE—In this city, Nov. 2
the residence of Charles D. Hamill, by Rev. A
Mitchell, Rev. Thomas L. Gulick and Alice R. [illegible]
of the late Hon. Henry S. Walbridge, of New York.

NEEDHAM—DORSEY—Nov. 26, 1872, at the
of L. Cornell, 113 Calumet-av., by the Rev. W
Bartlett, Wm. B. Needham, of Chicago, and Miss
A. Dorsey, formerly of Baltimore, Md.
☞Baltimore, New York, and Boston papers p
copy.

DIED.

WARMINGTON—At her residence, 196 West Pol
Alice, relict of James Warmington, and mother of J
and Gibson Warmington, West Monroe-st., aged
years.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to a
Carriages will leave above address at 11:30 a. m. fo
Hill Cemetery to-day.

STEVENS—In this city, on Monday, 25th inst.,
Grosvenor, son of the late General William O., and
Virginia T. Stevens.
Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Grosven
Bryant-av., at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

WRIGHT—In this city, Nov. 26, William Wright
the 23d year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 156 West Harris
Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 1 p. m. Friends of the
are respectfully invited to attend.

KERR—In this city, Nov. 26, William Louis, only
of William and Jennie H. Kerr, aged 5 years.
Notice of funeral in evening papers.
☞Pittsburgh and Wheeling papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Bankrupt Stock of Liqu

AT AUCTION.

WE SHALL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

WILLIAM BATTERMA

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clo
at No. 414 Milwaukee-av.,

Consisting of the following goods: 10 bbls Wheat W
key, 15 bbls Rye Whiskey, 10 bbls Bourbon Whi
bbls Gin, 1 cask Brandy, 3 casks Claret, 6 casks Cor
1 cask Rum Punch, 2 casks Jamaica Rum, 1 bbl N
mint, Coloring Sugar, Bitters, Corks, &c. A
Wagons, Harness, and 1 Good Buggy Horse.
By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auction

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

600 Cases

Boots & Shoe

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27, at 9 1-2 A.

This sale will be well assorted, and several cons
lots of desirable goods must be closed at once, as t
consignors are BURNED OUT and need money.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Fine All-Wool Cassimere

Ladies' Fe[illegible] Skirts, Knit Jackets,
Nubias, Sh[illegible] and Drawers,
Hats and Ca[illegible] Gauntlets,
Furnishing an[illegible] Holiday Goods,
Also, Ladies' a[illegible] Misses' Furs,
Astrachan Cloa[illegible] &c.,

On Wednesday, Nov. 27, at 10 o'clock,
At 55 & 57 South Clark-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctione

By HARRISON & CO.

SALE OF DRY GOODS, &

This Morning at 9 1-2 o'clock

Large line Furs, Woollen Goods, Fancy Goods
ing Bags, Edgings and Insertions, Trimmings, T
Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. Also 20 pieces Cashme
goods.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers
18 South Cana

Advertisements Received Too Late for C
fication.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A H
and make himself useful at 206 Twenty-ninth

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1872. NUMBER 101.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The Number issued Wednesday, Nov. 27, has the following

CONTENTS:

FIRST PAGE—News of the Week—The Election—State Legislatures—Foreign—Obituary—Religious Bodies—Money and Business—Railroads—Boston Fire—Record of Fires, Perils, and Disasters—Crimes; Crime in New York—Noted Criminals—General Items—The Horse Disease—The National Banks.

SECOND PAGE—Prospectus—Editorials: Minority Representation; The Corner in Northwestern; The Erie Canal; The Retribution of the Alabama Claims; How to Annex Cuba; Ministerial Influence; Silk in California; Lamp-Post Justice.

THIRD PAGE—Editorials: A New Phase of Darwinism; Causes of Crime; The Latest German Philosophy; Social Protection in France; Cooking as an Accomplishment; The English Language and the Classics—Editorial Paragraphs—Illinois Official Vote for Representatives in Congress.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorial Paragraphs—Editorials: The Warehouse Business; The Price of Iron; The Claim Against Mexico; Railroad Abuses—Veterinary Letter—Telegraphic News: The Storm at Sea; Wall Street; The Great Four-in-Hand—Doctored Butter.

FIFTH PAGE—The Lost Missouri—Horace Greeley—Washington News—How Chromos are Made—The Western Blockade—Wisconsin Official Vote by Counties—Northwestern Bee-Keepers' Association—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Correspondence: Our Springfield Letter; Wall Street News; Veterinary Surgery; Farm and Garden; The Apiary; Tornado in Sicily.

SEVENTH PAGE—Household Pets—Eugenie Grandet (Continued)—Valuable Cattle—Meteorology—Fires—Dairymen's Convention.

EIGHTH PAGE—Money and Commerce—The Grain, Money, Live Stock, Lumber, and Dairy Market Reports.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER

FIRE

1720

Local Committee.

J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, Of Foster & Thomson. GORDON NORRIE, Of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st. HOWARD POTTER, Of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOULD H. REDMOND, Of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,

State-st., and Eldridge-court, Chicago.

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

TERMS, $3.00 PER DAY.

Permanent boarders for the winter can secure first-class accommodations at reasonable rates.
Also a limited number of table boarders will be taken.

JANSSEN'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

74 South Sangamon-st., near Madison.

My friends and the public generally are invited to an Extra Lunch on THANKSGIVING DAY, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock.

CARL JANSSEN, Proprietor.

ANDERSON'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL.

143 and 145 East Madison-st.,
Between Clark and LaSalle-sts.

This House is now in full running order. Accommodations for 175 guests. First-class in all respects.
Restaurant open from 6 a. m. till 9 p. m.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE

Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE CAMMACK. WAYLAND TRASK.

CAMMACK & TRASK,

Members of New York Stock Exchange,

14 Wall-st., New York.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government Securities, bought and sold on customary margins at lowest rate of commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FINANCIAL.

A. O. Slaughter,

BANKER,

Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Loans Negotiated

on real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
152 East Washington-st.

FANCY GOODS.

Copeland's Parians,
Crystal Card Stands,
Bohemian Glass Ware,
New Style Vases,
VIENNA,
PARIS, &
ENGLISH
FANCY GOODS,
OPENING DAILY.

For sale at RETAIL by

BURLEY &
TYRRELL,

274, 276 & 278 Wabash-av.,
CORNER VAN BUREN-ST.

REAL ESTATE.

SPECIAL SALE

AT AUCTION,

OF

3 Lots on Douglas-Place.
30 Lots at Washington Heights.
25 Lots on Clinton-av., Phare's Sub.

FRIDAY MORNING,

Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, at our Office and Salesroom, 186 East Madison-st.

Lots 2, 3, and 4, Robertson & Fitch's Subdivision, each 26⅔x125 feet, fronting on Douglas-place, east of Indiana-av. Splendid property.

30 Lots in Subdivision of the W. ½ of Block 14, Hitt's Subdivision, Washington Heights; located within a stone's throw of the junction depot.

25 Lots on Clinton-av., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., in Phare's Subdivision, near railroad and boulevard. Fine property, and rapidly advancing in value.

All of the above property is well worthy the attention of buyers seeking good investments. TERMS AT SALE.

C. C. TRAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 186 East Madison-st.

MANUFACTURING LOT.

125x265 feet, corner Twenty-second and Allport-sts., adjacent to railroad. For sale by A. J. KNISELY.
514 West Twelfth-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to the Wholesale Department of our New Store—entrance on Monroe-st.—where we shall be pleased to see both wholesale and retail customers.

We will open our RETAIL DEPARTMENT in a few days.

N. MATSON & CO.,
STATE AND MONROE-STS.

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE!

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO,

266 & 268 Wabash-av.

E. SECKEL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, will remove Dec. 1 to

201 East Kinzie-st.

REMOVED.

FRED. TRIENKE, Merchant Tailor,

Has removed to 176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. Clothes cleaned, dyed and repaired on short notice.

REMOVAL.

LAW OFFICE—Nos. 29 and 30 Oriental Block, 122 LaSalle-st.
ARTHUR W. WINDETT.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Diamonds, Watches, and Fine Jewelry

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

R. J. MORSE,

449 Wabash-av.

☞Open every evening until 8 o'clock during the month of December.

GIVEN AWAY.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO,
116 West Washington-st.

WANTED.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

Good unimproved farming land in Missouri or Kansas for planing-mill machinery. Address
MANING & HALL, Builders,
Rear of 182 Indiana-st., near Clark.

FOR SALE.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

FOR SALE—Two Million Feet good White Pine Strips and Boards, TO ORDER, for delivery next May, June, and July. Moderate advances wanted. Address R 85, Tribune office, for two days.

FURNITURE.

WEBER

FURNITURE COMPANY

220 Wabash-av.

Now is the time to buy

FURNITURE!

We offer to the public the largest stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE

At manufacturers' prices. We manufacture our own goods, and parties can save TWENTY PER CENT by purchasing direct of us.

WEBER FURNITURE CO.,
220 Wabash-av.

FURS.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

FIELD,
LEITER & CO.

Invite the attention of Ladies specially to their stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Furs.

No effort has been spared to make this department one of the most attractive features in the house.

The assortment embraces rich Sables, Minks, Sealskins—in all the new shapes—genuine Silver Grey Fox, real and imitation Ermine, Rose Marten, &c., &c., in fact every variety of Fur Goods usually found in a first-class Fur Department.

These are all fresh, new goods, largely of our own manufacture, and are offered at as low prices as such goods can be found in this country.

State and Twentieth, and
Madison and Market-sts.

WEATHER GUARDS.

Our Weather Guard

for windows and doors is

EASILY APPLIED,
IS SIMPLE, IS DURABLE,
IS CHEAP, IS PERFECT.

Those who once try it will have no other. It has been fully tested. It is indorsed by the

Leading Architects, the Leading Builders,

the leading citizens. It is being fitted in the

Large Hotels, in Large Stores and Offices, in Dwellings

of all sizes. No building is complete without them. Call and examine, and be convinced. A few good canvassers and store agents wanted.

WILSON, PEIRCE & CO.,
Principal Office, 104 1-2 Clark-st.

OVERCOATS.

OVERCOATS

In every grade for

MEN AND BOYS.

The largest stock in the city, all of our own manufacture.

EDWARDS,
BLUETT & CO.,
45 and 47 West Madison-st.,
Under Sherman House, and
876 STATE STREET.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.

We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us on

Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.

Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in.

NELSON & BENSON,
129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN DAEMON. W. SIEBELIST.

GREAT WESTERN
RESTAURANT,
147 and 149 South Clark-st.,
CORNER MADISON-ST.

SQUARE DEALING.

Arnold's and French's Ink,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

THANKSGIVING.

THANKSGIVING DINNER

AT

Continental Hotel,

State-st. and Eldridge-court.

STEAM-HEATING APPARATUS.

STEAM HEATING

By Nason's Improved Vertical Tube Radiator. Ornamental or plain coils.
SAM'L POPE & CO.,
81 North Jefferson-st.

WASHINGTON.

Conciliation the Watchword of the Administration.

The Liberal Leaders to be Tenderly Dealt With.

Synopsis of the Postal Telegraph Bill.

Bingham to Have a Foreign Mission.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

READY FOR BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The calendar of the order of business of the House was finished to-day, and will be ready for Congress on Monday next, which will be the first day of the session. There are thirteen reports of Committees, that is, bills reported by Committee, undisposed of, which include the bill of Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, to provide for the retirement of torn and mutilated National Bank notes, and the bill of Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, to secure the public lands to actual settlers. On this bill there was quite a contest. The bill reached a decisive vote, but before it was taken, the action was reconsidered. It will be the first business before the House.

The bill of Schofield, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Naval Committee, to authorize the construction of ten or more steam vessels of war, will be among the first considered.

There are eighteen bills on the Speaker's table, which have been passed by the Senate, and reported favorably by the proper Committees of the House. The first of these is an act to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States. Several others are what are termed private bills. The fifth on the list is an act authorizing mail steamship service in the Gulf of Mexico from New Orleans.

There are two bills to amend the Enforcement act, which will not be pressed, since they were intended for effect during the Presidential election, and several relating to homesteads. The seventh on the Speaker's table is an act to authorize inquiries into the causes of steam boiler explosions, and the last is to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies.

This is an unusually small number of bills on the Speaker's table for the closing session of a Congress. Two years ago there were seventy, among which there were so many jobs and schemes for plundering the Treasury in steamship subsidies, etc., that the House refused to go to work on the Speaker's table till nearly the close of the session, when a single objection, under a special rule, carried the bill over.

Among the present bills there is but one subsidy job, that of the New Orleans Steamship Company.

BINGHAM TO GO ABROAD.

It seems, after all, that John A. Bingham is to have a foreign mission. During a visit of Dr. Tibbals and General Young, of Cincinnati, to the President to-day, on the introduction of Senator Sherman, to urge a candidate for the vacant Argentine Mission, the President said he could not appoint the gentleman named to that office, as it had been already tendered to another gentleman, and he considered it filled. He added, that he did not think the Ohio applicant, even if the vacancy still existed, would be entitled to a Mission, considering the present number from that State. The additional fact is, that he (the President) had decided to appoint Judge Bingham to a foreign mission. It is supposed that he will be offered the mission to Italy.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

From present indications there will be a hotly contested fight in Congress during the coming session, between the advocates of the several postal telegraph schemes. The Postmaster General will bend every effort to secure the adoption of his proposition, that the Government own the lines, and that they be under the charge of the Post Office Department, to be operated by Government officials. The subject of postal telegraphy was last winter referred to the House Committee of Appropriations, and considered at great length. At the closing hours of the session by a unanimous vote of the Committee, Representative Palmer, of Iowa, was directed to report a bill to the House with the approval of the Committee. No opportunity was then offered, and the measure was not made public. Mr. Palmer still has the bill, and he will present it in the House during the first week of the session. It provides that the Postmaster General shall establish telegraph offices as soon as practicable at all Post Offices on telegraphic circuits, and at all Post Offices within ten miles of any circuit, the gross receipts of which for postage are not less than five hundred dollars; the offices to be increased from time to time as required, and all to be divided in classes, according to importance. The rate at which messages shall be sent is fixed at one cent a word for each circuit through which it shall be transmitted, to be computed as follows: For distances not exceeding 500 miles, 250 miles shall be deemed a circuit; for greater distances, 500 miles shall be deemed a circuit; for night despatches, 1,000 miles or less shall be deemed a circuit,—all words to be counted, and no message to be sent for a less sum than 25 cents for each circuit. The messages of Government officers on official business shall have priority in transmission without prepayment, and at advantageous terms. The charges on telegrams shall be prepaid by stamps, except Government despatches; the stamps to be sold as postage stamps are sold; the originals and all copies to be destroyed at the end of a month, unless previously withdrawn by the sender. The money order system, by which money may be deposited at one office and drawn at another, is provided for in a similar manner to the rail system now in use. Section 5 in the bill fixes the rate for special despatches to newspapers at not to exceed 75 cents for the first hundred words for each circuit of five hundred miles, if sent by night, but if sent by day $1.25. When copies of the same despatch are dropped at one or more offices, the rate for each office shall not exceed 50 cents by night and 75 cents by day, and at the same rate for each word in excess. The rates for Press Associations shall not exceed these now paid by the Associated or American Press. Contracts may be made with any company operating lines of telegraph for the interchange of despatches, and with any company organized for laying and maintaining cables between the United States and foreign countries. To carry the law into execution the appointment of a Fourth Assistant Postmaster General is provided for. Section 7 authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with the Postal Telegraph Company for the transmission of correspondence by telegraph as his agent for ten years. The Company have the right to construct lines on all post roads, and shall provide lines of telegraph to every postal telegraph office established by the Postmaster General, the operators' instruments, lines and equipment to be furnished at the expense of the Company. Any person or company transmitting a telegram contrary to the provisions of this act, for the first offence shall be fined $100. The telegrams in all cases shall be regarded as privileged communications to the extent that letters are now. The rates on messages shall be reduced from time to time, within the discretion of the Postmaster General. The names of about thirty gentlemen are inserted as the Company, with other stockholders, the body politic under the name of The Postal Telegraph Company. The capital stock is to be 10,000 shares of the par value of $100.

CONCILIATION THE ADMINISTRATION'S WATCHWORD.

It is given out that the Liberal Republicans will be gently dealt with in the ensuing session of Congress, provided they have no factious opinion to offer to the present Administration. This, of course, relates entirely to the House. Speaker Blaine has written a letter to the effect that conciliation is the watchword of the second term, and that the Republican party had nothing to gain by persecuting recalcitrants. This is understood here to mean that the resignations of Banks, Blair, and Farnsworth will not be forced, so far as the Speaker is concerned. The Senate, being so strongly partisan, will reorganize its committees entirely on this narrow basis. As has been heretofore stated, such Liberals as Senators Schurz, Trumbull, Fenton, Rice, West, and Tipton will have their designations for future labors entirely at the disposition of the Republican caucus.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW YORK TIMES ON CRESWELL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Times* denounces Mr. Creswell's projects for setting up the Post Office in the business of telegraphing, and hints that he does not now well manage the Post Office itself.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A LABOR COUNCIL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The second meeting of the Mechanics' and Workingmen's National Council was held here last night. All the trades and labor interests were represented. The Council elected H. E. Redstone, President; George Lovelace and B. H. Merrill, Vice Presidents for the ensuing year; O. C. Batelar, Secretary. The Council will convene every two weeks. Delegates will attend from all the mechanical and labor associations throughout the United States.

Delegates will be admitted to the seats to which they are entitled, and hold them until succeeded by other delegates. Thus a continued session for the consideration of the interests of the mechanics and working people will be secured. The action of the Council thus far promises good results.

APPROPRIATIONS.

There are indications that further appropriations to the District of Columbia will be vigorously opposed, although approved by the President. The House Appropriation Committee have agreed to report in favor of $6,000,000 for the Indians and $30,000,000 for pensions.

DEFAULTING PENSION AGENT.

I has been discovered that Collins, the defaulting Pension Agent here, the late editor of the *Grand Army of the Republic* newspaper, has left the country.

CHICAGO RELIEF FUND.

The *Daily Chronicle* recommends that in view of the spirit of the Chicago press the relief fund of this city should be turned over to the credit of her District Treasury.

WALL STREET.

The Recent Corner—The Erie Suits—Review of the Money and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The stock market opened very quiet. The closing up of the Northwestern corner left the market without a feature. Northwestern common ruled at 84⅛@85⅜, with few transactions, the clique offering to sell for 1 per cent] "puts" at 85 running thirty days. All or nearly all the speculative sales of leading stocks, which were uncovered at the time the Northwestern "corner" appeared, have been covered, and the market is now entirely supported by the cliques. There is no demand for speculative stocks, either from outsiders or speculators, to whom the prospect of an active money market for the remainder of the year is an obstacle to buying for a rise at present. All the cliques, however, are reputed strong and able to wait.

After 1 o'clock, the market made a steady advance, Wabash and Lake Shore leading the way, gaining about 2 per cent. Pacific Mail was the exception, declining 2¼. The market in general closed steady.

MONEY.

Money during the morning ranged from 7 to 1-32 on call, but in the afternoon, became easy and declined to 3. The foreign money markets are working into better condition. Foreign bankers here are more willing to lend their credits. Prime mercantile paper does not sell below 12 per cent, and good names are quoted much higher. It is possible that, with a dull stock market during the remainder of the year, money will be less stringent. The merchants generally are reported in a good condition.

Gold and foreign exchange were dull.

Governments closed higher.

PRODUCE.

At the close, the market for flour was active for low grades, especially for shipping extras; No. 2 and superfine were strong. Southern flour is firm and more active for low grades. Wheat opened firmer; spring was in demand for export; the market closes better and with a more active demand, mainly for export. Winter quiet, but firm. Pork was steady on the spot, and for the future the market was quiet. Cut meats dull; sales 40 boxes heavy pickled bellies at 7⅝c, and 1,000 smoked hams, 12 lbs, at 13c. Bacon quiet on the spot at 7⅛@7⅝c for long clear. Lard moderately active.

COAL SALES.

Seventy-five thousand tons of Scranton coal sold to-day at the following prices: Steamboat, $3.75 to $3.82½; grate, $3.90 to $3.92½; egg, $4.10 to $4.12½; stove, $4.70 to $4.90; chestnut, $3.72½ to $3.80. Owing to the horse disease at the mines there is no lump coal on hand. The sales at the above prices show but little variation from last month's figures.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Judge Fancher to-day granted a stay of proceedings in the suit of the Erie Railway against Gould. It comes in the shape of a motion to show cause why the order of reference to take the testimony of W. T. Travers should not be vacated, as improvidently granted, and is made returnable on Friday next. Augustus Schell made affidavit in the suit to-day, which corresponds in detail with that of Horace F. Clark.

The Boards of Trustees of the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie Railroads held a meeting to-day, at the office of M. Barlow, for the purpose of arriving at a settlement of the oustanding claim of the former Company against the Erie. The claim amounts to upwards of $1,100,000, incurred by the former management of the Erie. A lease was ordered to be drawn up, pending the foreclosure, and a committee was appointed to amicably adjust the matter and withdraw it from the jurisdiction of the Ohio Courts, where proceedings had been begun. In case of the difficulty not been amicably settled, the foreclosure will take effect.

Horace F. Clark, in his testimony yesterday, before the Referee concerning the arrest and proceedings against Jay Gould, said that previous to the Boston fire, Smith, Drew, Travers, and others, were "short" of Northwestern stocks, and they knew Gould was "long" of stock, and after the fire Smith and his party bought up a lot of the stock, thinking that they could sell at an advantage in case of a panic. On the 23d of November he was told that Gould was to be arrested; therefore, to avert the panic which would be likely to follow in the Stock Exchange, he and Mr. Schell decided to bail Gould. He judged that the arrest was a stock-jobbing transaction.

President Watson, of the Erie Railway, does not intend to re-arrest Jay Gould, but says that additional suits against him are in preparation. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, counsel for the Erie Company, says that the suits against Gould will embrace a series of charges in connection with the Jefferson Railroad Company, the Glenwood Coal Company, the Communipaw Stock Yard Company, the Sleeping Coach Company, and other companies of a similar kind; also a charge in connection with the title of the Grand Opera House.

Jay Gould said this afternoon, in referring to Commodore Vanderbilt's card, published yesterday, that "The Commodore must be in his dotage." "The transaction to which Vanderbilt refers" said Gould, "was simply this. In 1868, Vanderbilt held $10,000,000 Erie stock. I offered to take $50,000 shares from him if he would hold the balance for sixty days and give me a call for it. He agreed to do so, but broke his promise. He went on selling the stock from day to day, and when he had sold all, he delivered all in one day, attempting to create a panic, under the impression that I would not be able to carry my stock. He failed in his purpose, and feels sore over it. It's a pity to see the Commodore falling into dotage."

An order has been granted by the Supreme Court for the examination of S. M. Barlow in reference to the Jay Gould proceedings.

Bates and His Little Flag.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Manchester *Guardian*, Nov. 14, says that when Sergeant Bates and his flag arrived in Kendall, all the public men of the town who were not pressingly engaged attended, and, after repast, speeches were delivered in which strong sympathy was expressed with Bates and his mission. He was assured that the good feeling towards America, which he had come to test, did in reality exist, notwithstanding the recent adverse awards under the Washington Treaty. He was now carrying out his project at the request of a number of public men in the United States, who held some opinions that he did on the subject in dispute.

On Monday morning he resumed his march to Lancaster. On leaving he was heartily cheered by a large crowd of people. His route brought him into close proximity to the ancient Hall of Levens, where he was invited to partake of the hospitality of the Hall, and conformed to the time-honored custom of drinking of a description of old ale called "Morocco" out of a large goblet, standing on one leg and saying "Luck to Levens as long as the Kent flows." He has so far been received with enthusiasm, and has been offered the hospitality of some of the leading hotels in the principal towns through which he intends to pass.

POLITICAL.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 27.—Bills were reported back from Committees: To regulate prosecutions in bastardy; to provide for the completion of the unfinished business of any Legislature by the next succeeding session; and to provide that a partner failing to contribute his quota may be sued by any other partner, which were concurred in.

A number of bills were read a second time and referred.

The Committee on Claims reported in favor of allowing John Sarnighausen $199 for his expenses in the contest for a seat with Mr. Bird at the last session of the Senate.

A motion was made to allow Mr. Bird a smaller amount, and the whole matter was referred to a committee.

A resolution was offered to investigate the charges made against William R. Holloway, Samuel M. Douglass, and Alexander H. Conner, for having defrauded the State out of large sums of money while State Printers, by false and raised vouchers. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

A joint resolution was passed providing for the printing of 500 copies of the report of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The Senate adjourned to the hall of the House to meet in joint convention to announce the election of United States Senator. The vote in each House for the election of Senator was read, and the President of the Joint Committee announced that Oliver P. Morton had received a majority of all the votes cast, and was elected Senator for six years after 4th day of March, 1873.

The Senator elect was present, and in a brief speech returned his acknowledgment and said: "I shall have no motive but to do my duty to the nation and to the State, and I hope so to perform that duty that no gentleman who voted for me yesterday will ever have cause to blush or regret it."

Eighteen new bills were introduced, making 104 in all.

Adjourned to Monday, 2 p. m.

HOUSE BILLS

were reported back from Committees. The bill to enable border counties and townships to extend aid to railroads, extending thence to adjoining States, was ordered engrossed by unanimous consent.

The bill to pay the funeral expenses of the late Norman Eddy was passed.

Twelve new bills were presented, making 146 in all.

A bill to amend the Divorce law, so as to make only two causes for divorce,—adultery and extremely cruel treatment,—and providing that marriages of divorced parties shall not be legal if solemnized within less than five years after such divorce, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A bill making an annual appropriation of $20,000 to the State University was discussed and laid on the table.

The House united with the Senate in joint convention to announce the election of United States Senator, and then adjourned to Monday at 2 p. m.

OFFICE-SEEKERS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 27.—As is usual upon the near approach of the meeting of a newly-elected Legislature, the scramble for places is perfectly frightful, and the number of applicants for office is immense. Among those mentioned thus far are E. H. Griggs, of Winnebago County, Secretary of the last Senate, who is a candidate for re-election. The competitors, as far as heard from, are Colonel Thomas Pickett, of Quincy, J. H. Magie, of Fulton County, and C. H. Parker, of Marshall County. The Clerk of the House, Dan Shepard, has a clear field so far; for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, Colonel Biggs, of Clark County.

There is as much anxiety to fill the lesser offices as those named. Several persons who aspire to the janitorship are getting recommendations ready, with which to assault the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate.

KANSAS MAJORITIES.

[illegible], Nov. 27.—The vote of the State was canvassed to-day. The following are the official majorities: Osborn, Governor, 31,977; Stoner, Lieutenant Governor, 32,945; Smallwood, Secretary of State, 33,836; Wilder, Auditor, 31,198; Williams, Attorney General, 33,446; McCarty, Superintendent of Schools, 33,686; Kingman, Chief Justice, 33,030. The majorities on Congressmen, all Republican, are Lowe, 32,916; Phillips, 32,630; Cobb, 31,861.

NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 27.—The second ballot for United States Senator, to-day, resulted as follows: Vance, 78; Merrimon, 20; Poole, 72. The vote will be taken again to-morrow.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 27.—The official vote of Michiigan is as follows: Grant, 135,244; Greeley, 76,776; O'Conor, 2,852; Black, 1,256. Grant's majority over Greeley, 58,368.

ALABAMA RETURNS.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 27.—The official vote for Grant electors in this State was 90,272; Greeley, 79,441; O'Conor, none.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—In the Federal Court, the Kellogg-Warmoth case is progressing. Messrs. Eustis and Howe argued for the defendants. Adjourned till Friday.

CALIFORNIA RETURNS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Official returns from all counties give Grant a majority of 13,660.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Reports from Various Points.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Probabilities—In the Northwest, and thence to Illinois, the barometer will fall to-morrow, with southerly winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather. Over the entire lake region and thence to the Alleghanies and Tennessee clear, cold weather and southerly to northwesterly winds. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States, high barometer, northerly winds, and generally clear weather. In the Middle and Eastern States, clear, cold weather and southwesterly to northwesterly winds. Warning signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 27.—There was a sudden and severe change of weather last night, accompanied by a heavy gale. The mercury was down to eight degrees below zero this morning.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—Terrific squalls have prevailed for the past twenty-four hours, and the weather has turned suddenly cold. Several vessels laden with grain arrived to-day, and a number of others are still on the lake. Marine disasters are apprehended.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—Weather clear and cold.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—This is the coldest day of the season. The mercury stood one degree above zero this morning.

MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 27.—The weather is cold and clear.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—Weather very cold, with a strong northwest wind.

The Horse Disease.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 27.—Several horses have died here from the distemper. The street cars have stopped running.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 27.—The horse disease has disappeared here, and work has been resumed in the coal regions.

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 27.—The epizootic is raging here. Every horse in the livery stables is down with it, and there have been several deaths. The American Merchants' Express Company has the credit of starting the first yoke of oxen.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 27.—The epizootic is in this neighborhood. There are at least 100 horses down with the disease. It is spreading rapidly.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 27.—Reports show that the epizootic is raging in almost all parts of the State. Here the great portion of the horses have been taken down with it this week, and to-day there were few in the streets. There have been but two or three fatal cases yet. Oxen are substituted considerably on freight wagons, and there is no interference with business yet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Nov. 27.—The horse disease is still spreading very rapidly here. But few fatal cases have yet occurred. The street cars stopped running yesterday. All the United States Express Company's horses but one are off duty to-day. There are more fatal cases in the country than in the city, the stables being poorer and horses not so well cared for.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—The epizootic is fast disappearing. All the street cars omnibuses, and hacks resumed business to-day.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 27.—The horse malady is improving somewhat. A few street cars are running, though great difficulty is experienced by merchants in handling goods. Many oxen are being brought in, the Mayor having issued an order allowing country teams to haul without license.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—The epizootic has made its appearance at Bloomington, Jacksonville, and Decatur; but up to this evening not a single case has been reported here. Horsemen are unable to account for it, and yet they seem to think that the distemper will not visit us at all.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—The epizootic is spreading rapidly, though in a mild form.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 27.—The horse disease, which first broke out here yesterday, has so far assumed a mild form. Only 50 or 60 horses have taken the disease up to this time.

NEW YORK.

Father Burke's Lectures—Absconded—Legal Matters—Resigned—Another Defaulter—Charles Sumner—Murderers Let Down Easy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The recent threats of Lynch law in New York are not by any means reflected in the verdicts found in two murder cases this week. Andre, a Frenchman, who blew out his wife's brains because she left him to live with another man, was sentenced for four years. Nicholas White, for killing a man who is alleged to have approached him threateningly on the street, was sentenced for only two years. In each of these cases the verdict was manslaughter in the third degree.

Senator Sumner dropped into the *Tribune* office this morning, and met Senator Wilson. The two had a friendly chat, during which Senator Sumner entertained the next Vice President with an account of his travels and the impressions received from men and matters abroad. Mr. Sumner talked vigorously, and seemed to be in every respect improved in health. The meeting with his Senatorial confrere was very cordial.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Father Burke, last evening, delivered his closing lecture in reply to Mr. Froude, to an immensely crowded audience, at the Academy of Music. At the conclusion he was given a unanimous vote of thanks. Mr. Froude will make a rejoinder on Saturday evening.

It is now pretty well established that George Pevy, the missing Kentuckian, has absconded, possibly to South America, with a considerable sum of money intrusted to him, at Louisville, to settle New York obligations.

George Purser, clerk of the Street Opening Bureau, has resigned, and this step, it is thought, will result in developing certain suspicious transactions in that department.

James H. Coleman, who was known here as Judge Barnard's "Gratz," is now understood to be domiciled at Cadiz, Spain. Judge Barnard and Member of Congress-elect Creamer are said to be pecuniary sufferers by his flight.

The General Term of the Supreme Court to-day affirmed judgment in the case of Charles Moore, emigrant swindler, sentenced by the Court of General Sessions to five years' imprisonment.

J. H. Pierce, successor of the firm of Kidd, Pierce & Co., says the defalcation of their cashier, Major Bushell, will not amount to one-tenth of the sum reported. The defaulter left the employ of Pierce nearly a month ago, and his whereabouts are unknown.

Police Commissioner Henry Smith resigned to-day as President of the Board, on account of ill health, and Commissioner Manierre was chosen in his place.

Anthony Trollope sailed to-day for Europe.

Commissioner Van Nort's estimate of the expenditures for the Department of Public Works, for 1873, shows a reduction of nearly half a million over the estimates of the present year, and a reduction of $1,150,000 over the expenditures of 1871.

The suit in the United States Circuit Court, brought by the Wisconsin Fire & Marine Insurance Company, to recover from David Dows and others advances made by the Company on 26,000 bushels wheat—the advances having been transferred to a S. Smith & Co., who transferred the wheat to the defendants and failed to pay the advances made upon it by the plaintiffs, was settled to-day, the jury awarding the plaintiffs $36,278. The plaintiffs contended the advances were in nature of lien on the wheat following it until the advances were repaid. It was contended by the defence that as they had purchased the wheat in good faith, they were not liable; that a repayment of advances made to a second party, could not be enforced against a third party purchasing of a second party in good faith. The remedy of the party making the advance being against the second party,—the one to whom the advance were directly made.

Senator Sumner met Senator Wilson at the *Tribune* office, to-day. The meeting is said to have been very cordial.

Andre, whose trial for the murder of his wife, resulted in a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced to four years in State's Prison.

Geo. H. Levis, not Lewis, as previously mentioned, who was reported missing, is said to be an embezzler, and gone to Europe.

James H. Coleman's friends deny the story that he has fled the city, and say that he will return whenever needed here; also, that he was not concerned in the transactions mentioned.

United States Judge Woodruff has opened the default and allowed the bondsmen of the defaulting Collector Bailey to defend themselves in court.

The cross suits of Wm. B. Clarke and B. R. Butler, who composed the Wall street firm of Clarke & Butler, and in which the elder partner charged the younger with misappropriating $70,000, has been settled, the suits have been discontinued, and releases mutually given.

Horace Greeley.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The *Sun* says, to-morrow, editorially, in double-leaded type:

We are deeply pained to learn that the physical and mental condition of the Hon. Horace Greeley continues, at the latest advices, such as to cause the greatest anxiety and apprehension among his friends. The combined effect of the political disappointment and domestic affliction happening together, threaten to be too much for his hitherto strong constitution. He is now over 60 years of age, and may not possess the same recuperative power which has hitherto enabled him to rally after periods of illness and depression. Still, in common with the whole people, we shall earnestly but anxiously hope for a favorable issue in his case.

The *Tribune* this morning announces that Mr. Greeley still suffers from nervous prostration, arising from an almost total loss of sleep for a month or more during and since his wife's illness. This finally affected the nerves of the stomach, and its ejection of food still further weakened his system. What he needs is the return of his appetite and sleep to restore tone to his system, and in both of these particulars there has been an improvement this week.

Fatal Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—This evening, while John Armstrong, night watchman on the Michigan Central Railroad, was crossing Fifth street, a span of runaway horses, owned by Andrew Threadgold, a farmer, of Romulus, struck him with such force that he died instantly. The horses had been hitched, but, being frightened, had snapped off the hitching post and run away.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Three laborers, named Edward Foley, Nixon Ralph, and Patrick Conway, were instantly killed, this afternoon, by the premature explosion of a blast at One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, near Seventh avenue. Police Officer John Armstrong, and a laborer named Michael Buckley were seriously wounded.

VIENNA.

The World's Fair of 1873.

An Exposition that Will Far Outstrip All Former Ones.

Description of the Grounds and Buildings.

The Main Hall, Rotunda, and Cross-Halls---Collective Exhibitions---Art Gallery---Royal Pavilions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VIENNA, Oct. 30, 1872.

Unavoidable circumstances and obstacles have prevented me from giving you the long-promised detailed description of the Exposition buildings, as far as they are completed, and of the projected ones which are yet to go up before the day of opening. Judging from what has already been accomplished, it may be safely asserted that the coming Vienna World's Fair

WILL FAR OUTSTRIP,

both in grandeur and vastness of enterprise, all that has ever been attempted in this line. Should the carrying out of this gigantic undertaking be crowned with the success anticipated by its projectors and promoters, then indeed, will Austro-Hungary have achieved the greatest victory of modern times. Neither London nor Paris will then be able to retain all the laurels gained in their efforts to promote the industry of the world. A very large share of them will fall to the lot of Vienna and the Austrian people.

Without the least desire to go into ecstacies over this great undertaking, I shall give you a few data of what has already been done, and what is expected to be done before the 1st of May next; and, in putting this and that together, you may judge for yourself whether I am not justified in calling the Vienna World's Fair the grandest effort on the part of working mankind to promote its welfare by means of competition and emulation. Now to facts:

To begin with:

THE PRATER,

where the Exposition grounds are located, being a very extensive park on the shores of the Danube, is the most fitting place imaginable for the purpose. Visitors by the hundred thousand may seek enjoyment in its shady groves, beautiful walks, splendid drives, and in the numberless places of amusement of its "Wurstel Prater," without any noticeable overcrowding or discomfort. The grounds of the Exposition themselves are, save where the buildings stand, a series of most beautiful groves and forests. So, when the eye of the visitor to the Industry Palace gets weary in looking at the works of man, he has just to step out into one of the many little groves, and there enjoy the beauties of Nature, and reinvigorate himself for another walk through the Temple of Art and Industry.

AS TO ACCESSIBILITY,

neither Paris nor London did or could have such advantage. To say nothing of the thousands of hacks (*fiakres*) and cabs that will land their passengers at the great central entrance on "*Haupt Allee*," there will be, in the first place, the horse-car accommodation. Tapping the main line at the Prater Stern, the tramway will bring the visitor up to the main gateway on the "*Ausstellung Allee*" (Exposition Avenue). Another tramway will reach the Exposition grounds from the southwest. The new Omnibus Company has also obligated itself to have 700 new omnibuses ready by the 1st of May. Then both the Nord and Staatsbahn have already put down their rails, and will run their trains smack up to the very entrance of the Machine Hall. And even these are not yet all the means by which the visitor will be able to reach the Exposition grounds. Small steamers will run from the heart of the city, down the canal. Now, granting that even all the above enumerated means should prove insufficient to convey the masses to the fair-grounds, then, what then? What could a poor, forlorn stranger do in reaching the Prater should he be so unlucky as not to find any room in either hack, cab, bus, car, or boat? Why, then I would simply advise him to walk. In a pleasant day, especially should he have his lodgings anywhere in the Leopold stadt Laudstrasse, or the inner city, a walk from any of these places to the Exposition grounds would not take him over twenty to thirty minutes, and half of that he would do over a finely-macadamized walk and under shady trees, while his eyes could feast on the velvety lawn, and his ears revel in the music of the many military bands that will play along his route, at the various coffee-houses.

I have had of late occasion to go out quite often to the Exposition grounds, and the more I looked at the work which was done there, within the last fortnight, the more I was filled with admiration for the genius that planned the

MASTERPIECE OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE,

the Rotunda of the Industry Palace. It is, indeed, the one and only redeeming feature of the architecture of the Exposition buildings. These latter are vast, and cover a great many acres (a space about as large as would comprise Lake, South Water, and Washington streets, from the Lake to the River). You enter the Main Hall of these buildings. You are awestricken by the dimensions; but neither its exterior nor interior excites in your heart the admiration which architectural *chef d'oeuvres* are apt to do. You become at once aware that, in this case, the main object aimed at was usefulness, and not mere glittering and flimsy show. The interior arrangements remind you more of a large-business-doing wholesale house, that cares more for the orderly arrangements of its shelves than the display of its show-windows. Let it not, however, be inferred from this that those who will come here to seek the æsthetic will have to go away unsatisfied. The contents of the Grand Rotunda, the Art Galleries, and the Hall of Amateurs will more than replace the lack of architectural beauty.

Now I will give you some of the dimensions of the Exposition buildings; and let not your readers erroneously suppose that these buildings, or any of them, are

MERE TEMPORARY STRUCTURES,

as is usually the case at ordinary fairs. They are all most substantially built of iron and brick. Of course, I am speaking of the public buildings. Of the great number of private pavilions that are being put up, some are, of course, built of wood; but these latter are but few.

THE MAIN HALL

of the Industry Palace, where all kinds of manufactured goods, except machinery, will be exposed, is about 3,000 feet long and 100 feet wide. In the centre of this long Hall is the Rotunda, 450 feet in diameter and 272 feet high to the top of the cupola,—so large high, indeed, that it could easily have contained the old Chicago Court-House with its bell-tower. The most difficult work on this Rotunda has been done during the last fortnight, and that was the drawing up of the lateral rafters—which weigh, each one of them, about 18 tons, and are 143 feet long—to the height of about 80 feet. These rafters are to connect the inner ring on which the cupola is to be built with the outer ring, that rests on 36 80-foot-high wrought-iron columns. The raising of this iron ring, that weighs 650 tons, simultaneously with the placing of the 36 above-mentioned iron columns, was also one of the

MOST INTERESTING SIGHTS

of mechanical and engineering skill displayed. I believe in one of my former letters I described the *modus operandi*, and so will not now repeat. Difficult as the raising of that ring, and the placing under it of the columns in sections of 20 feet high, have been, they were but mere child's play compared with the lifting of the lateral rafters. While one end was to rest on the outer ring, 80 feet high, the other end had to be raised 150 feet to the inner ring. The inner ring was built upon a scaffolding that is over 100 feet in diameter, and about 300 feet high; 60,000 cubic feet of timber and 100,000 pounds of screws and nails have been used in putting it up. Two rafters had to be drawn up, by means of pulleys, at a time, so as to bear an equal pressure against the inner and higher ring that rested on the scaffolding. Now, all the 36 rafters are up, and their ends riveted to both rings. This difficult work was accomplished in about 14 days. The remaining work to be done is now to put up the lantern on the top of the inner ring, and another smaller lantern (glass cover) over the larger one, and the whole to be crowned on the outside with a *fac-simile* of

THE AUSTRIAN CROWN

that is deposited in the Imperial Treasury. It will be 10 feet in diameter, and will have its jewels represented by glass of various colors. There are to be two galleries on the outside of the cupola, which will be reached by an iron spiral staircase, whence, for miles, a most magnificent sight is to be had of the surrounding country. A third gallery, at the height of 80 feet from the floor, is on the inside, whence a birds-eye view may be had of the objects exposed within the Rotunda.

But to return to the Main Hall, we must not lose sight of the 32

CROSS HALLS

that form the ribs of the main structure, and, in fact, are part of it, only with this difference: that, until their inside circles reach the long hall which they cross, they are, to all intents and purposes, separate galleries. The length of each one of these cross-halls is 250 feet (taking out the width of the Main Hall, through which they cut until they meet their *vis-a-vis*,—that is, the opposite cross-hall), and 80 feet wide. Between these cross-buildings are 28 courts, or open spaces, left; each one of these is 120 feet wide and about 250 long. Inasmuch as the demand for covered space has, in spite of the immense area that has already been built over, far exceeded all expectations, the most of these courts will be roofed over, and thus may easily be turned into additional exhibiting rooms. I question, however, the practicability of this plan, because both light and air are admitted into the cross-galleries through windows opening into these courts; and, should these latter be roofed over, then it could be done only at the cost of both air and light to the cross-halls, as well as to part of the Main Hall.

All the above buildings I have just mentioned are under cover, with their floors laid, and are now being decorated and made ready for the reception of the exhibiting articles, which, in the Main Hall, are to be arranged on shelves running along the sides and the centre, and, in the cross-halls, only on shelves on the walls, so that 100,000 people will easily move along and inspect the exhibited goods without any inconvenience or discomfort.

THE HALL FOR MACHINERY

is situated about 125 yards in the rear of the Main Industry Hall. Its length is 2,500 feet, and its breadth about 175 feet. But, immense as this space is, it has been found insufficient to meet the demand for space. Thus, agricultural machinery has been excluded from it, and a second building, for agricultural machines, is now being erected on the southeast end of the one already completed. The space between the Machine Hall and the Main Industry Palace, which is about 400 feet wide, will be all studded over with buildings and pavilions for

COLLECTIVE EXHIBITIONS.

The most noteworthy among these latter will be the separate building now being put up by the English for the collective exhibition of exclusively English agricultural machinery. The French, Germans, and Austrians will also have their collective exhibiting pavilions. Besides these, a great many manufacturers are erecting buildings of their own, to fill them with goods of their own manufacture.

HORTICULTURE AND HORSES.

Not far on the southeast side of the Agricultural Hall is the Hall built for Horticulture. It is 430 feet long and eighty feet wide, with a corresponding height. The building for the exhibition of horses is 800 feet long and 100 feet wide, and will be so arranged and furnished with all the necessary accommodations that even Dexter himself could not grumble at them.

THE ART GALLERY

consists of a series of buildings, substantially built of brick. Its length is 700 feet, by 130 wide. There are sixteen side and one centre hall, all receiving their light from above. Near the Art Hall is the pavilion for the exposition of art by amateurs. It consists of two large and six smaller halls. In these, none but amateurs, who either own or are the collectors of objects of art, will be permitted to exhibit; while, in the Art Hall, none save original works of paintings and engravings will be taken in. Copies of all kinds are excluded.

ROYAL PAVILIONS.

There is a space of about 600 feet long and 300 wide between the southeast end of the Industry Palace and the Art Gallery. This has been turned into two large basins filled with water. Between these basins rises the Kiosk (a true copy of one at Stamboul) of the Sultan. Here he is expected to take his afternoon naps, or watch from it the passing Giaours, while sipping his coffee or smoking his chibouk. The minaret and miniature palace of an Oriental Prince, built by the Viceroy of Egypt, is also nearly completed. It outstrips, both in extent and elegance, the Turkish dwelling-house built near it by the Turkish Government. Most of the elegance and costliness is being concentrated and lavished upon the Imperial Pavilion. It is about 200 feet long by 80 wide, built solidly of brick, and surrounded by beautiful lawns. The centre will contain the reception saloons of the Emperor and Empress, and the two wings those of the Archdukes and Archduchesses.

A separate brick building, of about the size of the Imperial Pavilion, for the accommodation of the jury, is also about finished. On both sides of the grand entrance into the grounds from the "*Hauptallee*," there are the buildings for the accommodation of the Post Office and Telegraph, General Directors' offices, etc. Between these two parallel-running buildings is the laid-out garden-plat, 1,400 feet long by 900 wide. Two immense basins, filled with water and gold-fishes, augment the richness of the scene. On both sides of these laid-out grounds are built

THE RESTAURANTS,

among which the American-English Restaurant merits especial attention. It will deserve the patronage of both Americans and English if it be kept as well as its projectors promise by their lavish outlays on it.

One great feature will be covered walks, of which there will be over 7,000 feet, so that, when you have once entered the grounds, you may walk all over the buildings without exposing yourself to the rain in case of inclement weather.

Now, having given you a short sketch of the buildings inside the Exposition grounds, I must not omit to mention the erection of

THE LARGE AQUARIUM,

just outside, and on the northwest end of the grounds. It is to be of solid brick, and permanent. Its cost will be about $200,000, and it will be large enough to contain a little over 200,000 gallons of sea-water, that has to be brought by rail from the 20-hours' distant seaport of Trieste, at an expense of $5,000. This watery palace will harbor within its crystal walls denizens of the deep from all countries and climes.

THE CLASSIFICATION

of the articles and objects to be exposed is in keeping with the gigantic proportions of the buildings that are to contain them. There are no less than 26 principal groups; and, that your readers may have an adequate idea of this grand undertaking, it may not be amiss to enumerate them: "Wines and Metalurgy; 2, Agriculture in all its branches, such as Horticulture, the cultivation of the grape, etc.; 3, The Science of Chemistry; 4, Alimentary and articles of consumption; 5, Textile and all kinds of woven fabrics; 6, Leathers and India-rubber goods; 7, The manufacture of metals; 8, Works and carvings in wood; 9, Glass-manufacturing; 10, Yankee notions and toys; 11, Tape-manufacturing; 12, The graphic art and industrial designs; 13, Machinery; 14, Medical and other fine instruments; 15, Musical instruments; 16, Military art; 17, Marine; 18, Civil engineering, public works, and architecture; 19, Dwellings of the middle classes; their interior arrangement and decoration; 20, Farmers' and peasants' houses and their implements; 21, Domestic industry; 22, Fine Arts as applied to industry; 23, Religious art; 24, Objects of art of former epochs, exposed by amateur collectors; 25, Fine Arts; 26, Education and instruction, showing also the schoolhouses of various countries, and the latest improvements in their furniture and means of instruction.

Outside of this classification, there will be, during the progress of the main Exposition,

BRANCH OR TEMPORARY FAIRS,

each one respectable enough to pass for an ordinary State Fair. The most noteworthy of these temporary fairs will be the Cattle Show, showing the horses, oxen, sheep, hogs, dogs, live game, poultry, and fishes of various countries. Then the Dairy Fair, exhibiting the milk and cheese products of the world; the Horticultural Fair, and many others, too numerous to mention here. From time to time, there will be international races of trotting and running horses. Regatta clubs from all the chief cities of Europe have promised their attendance, to row for the championship on the waters of the blue Danube, that majestically flows only a few minutes' walk from the Exposition grounds.

To show you how widespread among European manufacturers is the interest felt in the coming Vienna Exposition, I will mention to you that

FROM GERMANY ALONE

58 manufacturers of steam-engines and boilers, 25 manufacturers of transmission machinery, 68 in metal and stone cutting, 17 in wood-carving, 78 in looms and weaving, 60 of paper and printing machinery, 60 in brewing and distilling, 55 of sewing machines, 125 of agricultural machinery, 24 of glass, 50 of hemp, 42 of locomotives, 42 of air-engines, and 39 wagon, manufacturers have already thus far entered their manufactured goods for competition. Now you may calculate on what, after France, England, the United States, and the rest of the civilized and semi-civilized world shall have added their share to the list, will be the proportions of this greatest of all World's Fairs.

GYULA.

Miss Nilsson's Property in Peoria.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

The other day we published among the transfers of real estate filed in the Recorder's office of this county a quit-claim deed for property on the east bluff, given by Samuel Tart to Christina Nilsson Rouzaud. Some speculation was indulged in by parties who read the report of the transfer, and wondered why the deed, supposed to have been made two years ago, was but just recorded, and why it was only a quit-claim deed. The explanation is this:

When Nilsson was here two years ago, she purchased the property in question from Mr. Tart, and Mr. L. Keyon wrote the deed and handed it to Mr. Jarrett, Nilsson's agent, supposing he knew that it would be wise to have it recorded. Mr. Jarrett did not understand this, however, and gave the deed to Miss Nilsson without having it recorded. She put it safely away among her effects, and went to Europe on a tour. Not long ago Mr. Keyon, finding that the deed had not been recorded, and fearing it would be lost in the lady's rambling, wrote to Mr. Jarrett at New York. Mr. Jarrett, apprised of the mistake he had made, wrote to Nilsson and received answer that the deed was either in St. Petersburg, Moscow, Paris, or London, and she could not tell which, as she had goods in each of these places. So Mr. Jarrett procured a quit-claim deed from Tart, in order to show a title to the property, in case the original deed should become lost. This sets at rest the question whether the Nilsson purchase was a *bona fide* transaction or not.

PHILADELPHIA ASSASSINS.

Exposure of the Pennsylvania Whiskey Ring.

Philadelphia (Nov. 24) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Hugh Morrow, or, as he is more familiarly known, Hugh Mara, the would-be assassin of Revenue Detective Brooks in 1869, and of Alderman McMullen a few months ago, was sentenced yesterday to nearly seven years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000 and the cost of prosecution. As the man is poor, and has the seeds of consumption rooted in him, this sentence practically amounts to a life's imprisonment. Every since his pardon by Governor Geary, it has been hoped that Morrow would make a frank confession, telling all he knew about the Whiskey Ring that hired him to assassinate Mr. Brooks. He did make a partial confession, but he shielded nearly all of those who should have been exposed.

When Morrow shot McMullen, the general opinion was that it was but one act in the Whiskey Ring drama, and that the quarrel over a bouquet was but a trifling incident of the shooting of the Fourth Ward Alderman. Morrow has been a person of bad character all his life. He said to a reporter two months ago:

"The Moyamensing Hose Company has ruined more young men than any other organization in the country. I was ruined by associating with its members, and when I go down I will pull the authors of my ruin with me."

He has kept his word, but he would have subserved the ends of justice better if he had told who were the inner circle of this Whiskey Ring, whose creature he was. The Ring has been dreading disclosures ever since Mr. Brooks recovered from his wounds, for the members well knew that that official would probe to the bottom the whole plot. He has done so, but refuses to disclose all the facts not contained in Morrow's confession, printed below. The reasons he gives are, that there are some threads of the story yet to be woven, and, until they are, the publication of the facts he has would do more harm than good.

This Ring had two circles. The inner one was composed of distillers and whiskey dealers, and prominent politicians who alternately speculated in whiskey, and tried to influence Congress in regulating the taxes, and the Department in appointing men who would be their tools. They could neither cajole nor bribe Brooks, so they planned an assault upon him which would either terminate his life or confine him to his bed for months. They had as their outer circle the McMullen-Smith-Lister-Ahern Ring, to whom they entrusted the plans they had formed, and looked to them to carry them out. This latter Ring was the outer circle, all sworn to secrecy, and all thoroughly acquainted with the desperadoes of the city. They in turn hired Morrow, Dougherty, Hamilton, and McLaughlin. All were members of the Moyamensing Hose. Morrow and McLaughlin were cab drivers. Hamilton had no visible means of support, and Dougherty was a carpenter by trade, but could find more pleasure in lounging around the hose-house and picking up what he could at fires.

Morrow tells in his confession what they were expected to do and what they did, and how it resulted. They were arrested and tried, and Morrow, McLaughlin, and Dougherty were each sentenced to seven years each in the Eastern Penitentiary. Hamilton got clear on a technicality. McLaughlin died in prison of consumption. The other two stayed in prison until those who hired them knew that under the statute of limitation they were safe, if perchance their secret was made public, and then they had them pardoned by Governor Geary. The attempted shooting of McMullen was the next act in the drama. Mara undoubtedly did it because McMullen had not paid him for the Brooks job. The next act was the assassination of Dougherty, who had since his pardon tried to lead an honest life. He knew the dreaded secret and he could not be trusted with it. So he was enticed into a brawl and literally cut open. Morrow could not be got at, for he was in prison, and this circumstance alone saved him from the fate of his confederate. Three years ago, however, there was another scene in the drama. Peter Manning, a policeman under Mayor Fox, was sheltered at Ninth and Chestnut, where McMullen and his gang congregate. He became possessed of the secret of the plot to murder Brooks. He had a dispute with Smith Lister, and threatened to disclose the secret. The next night he was shot, and the man who did the deed helped to carry him to a house of ill-fame. The man died two weeks afterward. The facts of the shooting were kept dark by the gang. All that the reporters could learn was that a man had been shot. No inquest was held, and the assassination died out of the public mind until Morrow revived it. He swears that Smith did it, and that the pistol was given him (Morrow) to kill Brooks:

MORROW'S CONFESSION.

But let me give you Morrow's own story under oath, attested before the Mayor:

"I had been on a drunk with 'Piggy Devine,' and was at his house sobering up, when Bob Hamilton came to me and asked if I would like to make a stake. I replied that I would. He then took me to James Hagan, and he told me that I could make $50 and two barrels of whiskey if I would assist Hamilton in beating Brooks, the whiskey detective. I expected it would be a troublesome job, and would not consent. The next day I went to a liquor store on Race street, above Third; saw several persons there, and concluded I would help in the job.

"Brooks at that time boarded at the Merchants' Hotel, on Fourth street. Hamilton and I lay around the hotel all one day, and came near getting into a bad scrape, for we followed one of the boarders, much of the build and appearance of Brooks, and just as we were about to lick him discovered our mistake. After trying it another day I began to think it was no use getting into the work house for other people, so I dropped it and would have nothing more to do with it.

"Two or three days after this (it was about 1 o'clock in the morning) I was sitting on Devitt's steps with Tom McGonigle, when Dougherty, Johnny Ahern, and Bob Smith Lister came along on the other side of the way. Dougherty crossed over and called Tom to one side, and broached to him the subject of Brooks' assault. Tom refused to have anything to do with it, and they went away mad. The next day Dougherty told me what they wanted, and asked me to join him and another in it. I refused, and said I was a witness in a case at Harrisburg (though I was not). I was at that time working at night.

"Shortly after this, at a time when I was half full of whiskey, I consented again to aid in the assault on Brooks. The headquarters of the gang was at the 'Malta,' on South Fourth street, near Harmony Court, and when my services were secured they threw out a big fellow (I forget his name) belonging to the Fairmount Engine Company. I now remember his name—William Smith.

"So Jimmy Dougherty, Billy Kane, and I started out to hunt Brooks. They had black-jacks. I had nothing. We were on foot, and for two or three days diligently searching, but could not find him. At last the news came that Brooks had gone to Andy Craig's, on Front street. Smith Lister brought the news, and went down with us. Lister went into Craig's, came out again, and said Brooks had gone to Frank Adams'. We started with Lister for Adams'. Lister told me to stand on the corner of Water and Walnut. Lister went up Water street, followed closely by Dougherty and Kane. I watched Lister. Saw him go into Adams' and come out again. He came down to me and said, 'Go on up; he is in there.' (I think he told me he spoke to Brooks.) I then joined the others, and while waiting outside for Brooks we discussed the improbability of Kane's escape if an assault was made, for Kane had a very sore heel and could scarcely walk.

"So we concluded it was not safe to make the attack. Presently Brooks came out, and looking us squarely in the face, passed on and up into Front street, where we followed, hoping a better chance would offer, but it did not. Frank said afterward he would have given each of us a good suit of clothes if we had beaten Brooks then. Our employers hooted at us and abused us roundly for not doing our work. I told them Kane was lame and could not run. They then told us to get a hack, and we engaged Neil McLaughlin because his horses were fast.

"For two or three days we went in the hack from 8 to 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 or 4 in the afternoon, but did not see anything of Brooks. Finally one day we got sight of our man going into Tom Martin's store, on Front street. When he came out we were scattered. I saw him go up Apple Tree alley, but when we followed he had suddenly disappeared.

"An evening or two after this, while standing at Ninth and Chestnut streets, waiting until Lister should make an arrangement to get Brooks to go down to Darby on a pretence of seizing a distillery, Ahern came running with the information that Brooks was at Upham's drug store on Eighth street. It was early in the evening before Dougherty and I went to work, for we both worked at night then. Dougherty, Kane, and myself, with Lister, went down Ninth to Sansom; stopped at Sansom until the rest of the party came up. Lister offered me a Derringer pistol, but I would not take it. We started down Sansom (after telling the hackman where to stand for us) and up Eighth street to Upham's, and found Brooks there. We waited for him, Kane and I on the corner of the alley below the store, Ahern, Lister, and the rest of them at Chestnut street; one of them, his name I will not now give, because he is lying very low, and the worrying over the case has had much to do with it, I believe. When Brooks came out, in passing us he looked straight at us and put his hand as though he would draw a pistol, and we let him pass on. For this failure we again got abused, and I told them I had no pistol, and I was not going to take any chances of getting shot. Lister then said he would furnish me with a pistol. One of "the gang," (he is now sick) said this thing had gone far enough, and if pistols were to be used he would have nothing more to do with it. The next day Lister gave Dougherty a pistol, and he gave it to me. This same person, now sick, said:

"'Hughey, don't you use that.'

"I replied, 'no,' looking toward McMullen, when he said to me in a low voice, 'Shoot the son of a ——. What do you care whether you kill him or not.' I merely nodded all right, and kept the pistol.

"Two or three days more we travelled over the city in search of Brooks, without success. I think it was about this time Kane left us, went into the hospital, and Bob Hamilton took Kane's place. By appointment we met Smith Lister at a liquor store on Walnut street, kept by a man (Jew) named Bauur, but usually waited outside while he (Lister) went in. And one night we stayed off from work (Dougherty and I), and watched Brooks' house until very late, but did not see him. Finally we were told if we wanted to do the job things were all fixed, and that this was our last chance. We were then informed—this was on Sunday night—that Brooks was to be at John Keenan's store to-morrow (Monday) noon. All right, we went early and were knocking around there, drinking whiskey, &c. Hamilton went into a barber's shop and was being shaved when Brooks appeared. I ran in and got Bob out of the chair. We followed Brooks into the store. When there, talking to the boy in charge of the store, I nodded to Hamilton and Dougherty to make the attack, but neither of them would stir. I saw they were weakening, as we call it, and I was ashamed to face those fellows a third time without doing something; so I went to within two steps of my man, and instead of putting a ball through his head, I shot him under the shoulder blade—the least vital part. As soon as I shot, Hamilton ran away, but as Brooks turned, Dougherty threw a bootjack, which struck him on the head.

"We then escaped, and in fifteen minutes were at Eighth and Fitzwater. Soon after we got another hack, and went to the races. Finding they were postponed, we returned and I think the next day Sam Carson came along, and told Dougherty and I we were accused of shooting Brooks, and that warrants were out for our arrest. We then went to Eighth and Shippen, and got McGonigle to see the "Squire," and tell him they were after us. He sent word back that we were 'd——d fools,' and that we must 'go to work.' I stayed there until 10 o'clock that night; then went to Eleventh and Chestnut, where I worked, and stayed there one hour, when I left and returned to Eighth and Shippen. About 12 o'clock McMullen and Lister came to see us, and discussed the question where we should hide. We stayed there all that night, and the next day until midnight, when McMullen took us to his own house, and put us in the third story front room, where we staid for about two weeks, and were waited upon by his niece, who kept house for him, he being a widower. While there McMullen often came to see us, and in answer to our inquiries 'If Brooks was dead yet?' he would reply, 'No, I wish the son of a —— was.' I once remarked, 'I didn't want him to die,' when McMullen replied, 'If he dies you will get clear; if he lives you will get into the work-house.' From McMullen's we were taken again to Eighth and Shippen one midnight, and the next McMullen came and took us to Ninth below South, where Smith Lister was waiting with a Dearborn wagon; we jumped in, and were taken to West Philadelphia depot, where we met the train from Washington, and went aboard with Johnny Ahern for New York. McMullen was there to see us off.

"Arriving in New York, we went to the St. Nicholas; there took a hack to the Prescott House; here Ahern registered Dougherty as 'James Jones,' me as "Henry Stratton," and himself as "John Purnell." After this Ahern left us and returned at noon with a barouche accompanied by a man named Johnny Murray; we were ordered into the barouche and taken to Coney Island. Here we met McLaughlin in company, in fact in the custody of 'Bottles,' for McLaughlin had been sent away to Troy and had returned to Philadelphia, where Bob Smith Lister recaptured him and sent him to Coney Island, and 'Bottles' to take care of him. After staying at Coney Island some time we sent 'Bottles' to New York for news. He returned in a wagon with Lister, who took Neil McLaughlin away with him, and ordered us to follow to the city. In the city we went to Johnny Murray's, and all stopped in one room, but ate our meals out, and it was on our second day there when, on going out to our meals, we were captured.

"We were to have gotten $200 apiece for the assault on Brooks. I received $5, and that from McMullen.

"HUGH MORROW.

"*City of Philadelphia, ss.*—Hugh Morrow, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement made and signed by him, consisting of eleven pages (including this), is true and correct; that the same was made voluntarily, without any promises, threats, or inducements being held out to him, but of his own free will and accord.

"HUGH MORROW.

"Sworn and subscribed this 25th September, 1872, before

[Seal] "WM. S. STOKELY, Mayor of Philadelphia."

"*City of Philadelphia, ss.*: Personally appeared Hugh Morrow, who, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say: That after his arrest for his assault on James Brooks, his defence and that of his companion, Dougherty, was taken charge of by Alderman McMullen; that they were defended by Colonel Wm. B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassiday, Esq., who were employed by McMullen; that deponent never employed or paid them; that McMullen informed him that he had paid them $500 each and explained to them the whole case; he also said that the defence would be an *alibi*, which he and others would prove, and that he would find the witnesses to make it out; he also said that they had 'fixed' McLaughlin, and that he would 'go back' on the statement he had made to the Mayor. Officer Kelly was an important witness, having seen Dougherty and I get out of the hack after the shooting occurred. McMullen told me they had got him away. The agreement with Kelly was that they were to pay him a full year's salary to absent himself from the trial.

"In February, 1865, there was a great coal-oil fire at the corner of Ninth and Washington streets, when about one hundred houses and seven people were burned. It was reported that deponent was the incendiary, but the man who did it was Theodore McGirb, and he was employed to do it by Alderman McMullen. Deponent believes that these facts are known to Terrence McCusker, Captain of Fire Patrol, to Alderman Devitt, to William Thompson, Frank Morgan, Alexander J. Diamond, John McGirr, and others in the neigborhood. The Union League House was set on fire. The job was put up by "the crowd," and "Mysterious Jimmy" was the man who did the work. Deponent can furnish the names of witnesses if necessary.

"Peter Mannox was killed at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut. The man who shot him was Robert Lister Smith. The same pistol that shot him shot Brooks. When Smith gave deponent the pistol for that purpose, he said, "That is the same pistol that shot Mannox." Smith was lying at length on Ninth street, with his head and arm round the corner of Chestnut, firing his revolver. He also shot William Roulett in the leg the same night, who is now a member of the Fire Patrol. Mannox was taken by McMullen, Smith, and Carson to a house of ill-fame in Acorn alley, where Dr. Gilbert was called in to attend him. After about a week Dr. Neal was also called in. They wanted to amputate his leg, but he would not consent. He was taken from there to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died.

"The Saving Fund, corner of Chestnut and Twelfth street, was robbed in 1868. The work was done by Mysterious Jimmy, Big Frank, Nelly Burnett, and John Casey (who is now dead). The "stuff" was taken to the house of Ned McGee, who is now in the Penitentiary. The bonds and papers they could not make use of were returned through Detective Taggart. The parties who did the work were immediate associates of Alderman McMullen.

"HUGH MORROW.

"Sworn and subscribed this 25th of October, 1872, before JESSE S. BONSALL, Alderman."

Now let me tell you what use was made of this confession. The newspaper men learned that it had been made, but all efforts to get into the prison with Morrow failed. The District Attorney vehemently denied admission to any reporter. Was it because Morrow had sworn that both Wm. B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassiday, who had previously defended him, had been guilty of subornation of perjury? No one else would give a permit, and the reporters could merely see Morrow as he stood in the criminals' dock, without the reach of anybody but his lawyers and the court officials. Yet this confession was held in terror over the heads of McMullen and the gang until after the November election. The result was Hartranft came near carrying the Fourth Ward, usually good for 3,000 Democratic majority, and Grant did carry it. McMullen and his party dared not work for the candidate of his party. Bucher Swope, United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, was brought on here to defend Morrow. He did it in his own way—a way that was gratifying alone to the Republican leaders who had Morrow's document in their pockets. The trial did take place, and Morrow was convicted. A show was made by his counsel for a new trial, but he was well aware that the effort would not succeed. Nor did he want it. Morrow's confession made Grant votes, so Morrow could now go and rot in prison.

More than this, Swope gave out through the *Bulletin*, yesterday, what he claimed as Morrow's confession. It was nothing but an abortion—all names of persons seriously implicated were excluded, and it was written in a style that the hirers of assassins could be satisfied with. I have got a *bona fide* copy of the document which I have now laid before your readers.

FIRE-RELIEF.

Letter from the Mayor of Chicago to a Gentleman in Boston.

From the Boston Advertiser, Nov. 25.

The following letter was addressed to a gentleman in Boston by the Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, in response to inquiries on the subject referred:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Nov. 20, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I have your favor of the 18th inst., asking several questions touching matters growing out of the Chicago fire, which I shall endeavor to answer *seriatim*.

"You wish to have my judgment upon the proposition to authorize the City of Boston to make loans of municipal credit to parties whose buildings were destroyed by fire, under the light of the experience of this city."

I do not feel at liberty to express an opinion as to what the City of Boston should do in the premises, but I have no hesitation in saying that I should deem it unwise for the City of Chicago to loan its credit for the purpose stated. The city could not afford to make a gift of its credit to those who lost buildings by fire, for that would be equivalent to confiscating a large portion of the property of those not burned out for the benefit of those that were. Nor would it be proper for the municipal government to mortgage the property of the citizens for the enrichment of real estate owners whose structures were destroyed or damaged by fire. In a large majority of cases the beneficiaries would be persons possessing vastly more means than those whose property was encumbered for their pecuniary gain. And then why should such municipal relief be restricted to the owners of buildings and not also extended to the tenant whose stocks of goods were destroyed? The latter have lost more than the former, and are certainly less able to bear it, for the latter have still their ground (together with large insurance) unharmed by fire; and the ground of a city is known to be worth as much as the buildings thereon and all their contents. Then again an exceedingly difficult question would arise as to the apportionment of the bonds to be loaned. The proportion of insurance to loss would have to be taken into account to ascertain the amount of aid each person should receive. It might be found that the insurance covered so great a portion of the actual loss in a great majority of cases that assistance was really not needed. Real estate in the Boston "burnt district" is so exceedingly valuable that a mortgage of one-quarter one-third, or one-half its worth will furnish abundant means for covering it with excellent structures, and capitalists in all the moneyed centres would gladly make loans to the owners on such superb security, at the lowest market rates for money. The Chicago fire of thirteen months ago swept over 600 acres of the business parts of the city, and 1,800 acres of the residence portions,—including the spaces occupied by streets and alleys. You have witnessed what a year has done toward restoring the edifices then destroyed. More than half of that 600 acres is now covered by massive and beautiful business blocks, many of them covering an area of an acre each. Every dollar of the money required to rear the thousand new blocks you saw was procured by individual effort. Not a penny of municipal or State aid was given. The aggregate insurance realized was probably not 25 per centum of the value of the buildings destroyed, and does not represent 15 per centum of the cost of the new structures, which are much finer than those burned down. The remainder of the money was procured in part from the sale of other real estate, in part from the sale of stocks and bonds, and moneyed capital, unconsumed by the fire, and in large part from mortgages, loans upon the lots and buildings erected thereon. And as to the 10,000 dwellings already erected in the burnt district, they, too, have been constructed by the credit and efforts of the separate owners.

Our municipal Government would be a pitiable plight if it were buried under a mortgage represented by the tens of millions of bonds it would have required to rebuild the "burnt district." But thanks to the restrictions and prohibitions of our wise and excellent Constitution, we were saved from the temptation to which your City Government seems exposed. The matter of municipal aid was discussed here after our fire; and, many persons denounced our State Constitution for forbidding the issue of relief bonds to the losers by the fire. But a better opinion now prevails; and it is generally perceived that we have escaped a calamity to our city hardly less in magnitude than the fire itself. Monstrous abuses, favoritisms and corruptions would have grown out of such loan or credit. Some men would have secured more than their proportion of bonds, and others less. The security furnished by many would have proved deficient in amount, and bad at law. Endless litigation would have grown out of these transactions; and the general tax-payer would, in the end, have suffered immense loss. City bonds issued in such profusion could not have been sold on such good terms, as private parties can obtain money on the basis of their own real estate. The whole thing would have been a blunder and a source of regret for a generation to come. I shall not stop here to consider the *communist* aspects and consequences of such a precedent, and where it might lead to in destroying the rights of private property.

You ask for my views "as to the benefits derived from the remission of duties on materials for rebuilding, where there is a large destruction by fire, as at Portland, Chicago, or Boston." So far as this city is concerned, we have derived but little benefit therefrom. Lumber was excepted from the bill through the strenuous opposition of the members from Michigan, who insisted upon exacting the pound of flesh from our burned-out people. They so wrought upon the fears and the selfishness of the high tariff members from the other States that lumber had to be stricken from the list of rebatable articles. The sudden rise in the price of iron in England, caused by the successful conspiracy of the British coal-dealers to double the price of that commodity, has precluded the importation of iron for building purposes, except in very limited quantities. Our builders have derived more benefit from remission of duty on French plate glass than on anything, and perhaps everything else in the list embraced in the act. With the ideas and knowledge we have of the enterprise and pluck of Bostonians, and the enormous wealth and resources of credit at their command, we shall be surprised and disappointed if they do not, without municipal aid and within a calendar year, cover the patch of burned-over ground with structures far superior to those destroyed, and with streets less narrow and tortuous than those which used to perplex and bewilder people from this country who "went East." Respectfully yours,

JOSEPH MEDILL.

The Covington Postmaster.

The following letter in reference to the Covington Post Office is made public by the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 4, 1872.

MY DEAR MR. EASTON: I have just received your letter inclosing your resignation as special agent in charge of the Covington Post Office, with the reasons therefor. I beg you to suspend action in the matter for the present. I regret very much that my father should attempt to interfere in your management of the office. I shall write to him at once to desist and send me his resignation, as I am satisfied he will never again be competent to discharge the duties of the office. Very truly your friend,

U. S. GRANT.

END OF A FOREIGN TRAGEDY.

A Play with American Actors—A Love Story and its Result—Attempted Murder and Suicide—The Trial—Banishment the Penalty of Assassination.

Zurich, Switzerland (Oct. 24), Correspondence of the New York Times.

A tragedy, in which American names find a painfully prominent place, has just ended in a manner which threatens to turn the whole into a farce, and proves anew that complaints about the inefficiency of justice in our day are not limited to the United States. The trial arose from the following terrible calamity: A wealthy widow from the State of New York went with her oldest daughter, Nelly, to Europe, for the sake of completing her education, as she said; in the hope of catching a rich and noble husband for her, as enemies and envious friends were disposed to suspect. The two ladies went from this city, where the wealth of the mother and the beauty of the daughter had not been put under a bushel, but fully displayed and duly admired, to a neighboring village called Fluntern. Among the many young men who knew how to appreciate Miss Nelly's natural and financial attractions, a clever young Pole, Sigismund Glattstern, soon made himself remarked by the assiduity of his devotions, and, it must be added, by the eccentricity of his conduct. He was only 19 years old, but had already spent two years as a student of medicine in Vienna, and had recently come to Zurich, to attend lectures there in the pleasant society of the fifty or sixty lady pupils who nearly fill the rooms of their favorite University. It seems that the gallantry of his nation shone brilliantly in the young Adonis, and that the fervor of his race—he is a Jew—lent additional charms to his attentions. For Miss Nelly soon left no doubt on the minds of his friends that she preferred the pale, romantic Pole to all other admirers. For a time all went on well; the young couple exchanged vows, gazed at the Alps and the stars, and built countless castles in the air. Not so the mother. Whether she objected to the absence of wealth or to the race of her daughter's lover does not appear clearly, but when her two other daughters, Eliza and May, reached her from home, she moved with her whole family back to Zurich, and took rooms in one of the best hotels there. At the same time she peremptorily prohibited any further intercourse, directly or by letter, with the young student of medicine, but when these measures shared the common fate of all such threats, she yielded at last so far as to promise that, if M. Glattstern should abstain for a whole year from seeing his beloved, and should in the meantime secure an independent position, she would then no longer object to their marriage. To facilitate this plan she left the city once more and established herself with her family in Gersau, a lovely village on the banks of the beautiful lake of Lucerne. But once more her purpose was defeated. The ardent lover found his way to the place; he won the heart of sweet May, who was only 12 years old, and pitying the cruel fate of her sister, consented to act as messenger, and new vows were exchanged between the lovers, and new plans were formed for a speedy union. Soon, however, the secret interviews were discovered, the mother was justly indignant at being thus deceived, and the student was forced to return to Zurich.

What happened during the next few weeks does not appear very clearly. It only seems that the charms of Miss Nelly attracted more and more admirers, and that her gentle heart was unable to treat them all with the cruelty which her betrothed would have desired. She was fond of admiration, and what pretty girl is not, and, without for one moment forgetting what was due to herself and to her devoted mother, she did not discourage too severely the ardent glances and tender appeals of the young men who visited the family. Among those who showed their admiration most openly and pointedly were two brothers Comfort, also from New York, and a young student by the name of Bird, and with these three admirers and her sister, Eliza, she was one fine day in August walking in the country, when the terrible catastrophe occurred.

It appears from the evidence in the trial which has just been concluded (Oct. 18), that the younger sister, walking with Mr. Bird and the elder Comfort, kept some distance in advance, till Miss Nelly and the younger Comfort, who accompanied her, entirely lost sight of the trio. Just then the unlucky Pole suddenly appeared in the path, confronting the couple, and demanding a private interview with his lady-love. Mr. Comfort objected in civil, though firm terms, but the unfortunate girl, moved by a tender regard for the young man, or, perhaps, wishing to avoid a scene, consented. Her companion, thereupon, discreetly left the two, and went in the direction in which the other members of the party had disappeared. With a heavy heart, and many misgivings in his mind, he pursues his solitary way, when suddenly, about twenty minutes after he had left the lovers, two shots are heard. He hastens back, full of vague apprehensions, and, to his horror, finds the young lady lying on the ground and bleeding profusely, and by her side the student, also weltering in his blood. Overcome either by the fearful sight, or, as was insinuated during the trial, by a profound respect for the revolver in Mr. Glattstern's hands, he does not venture near the two victims, but runs toward some peasants who are working in the fields, and asks them for help. When they approach to raise the two sufferers, the Pole exclaims: "Give the lady water; you may still save her!" They bring her water, and then place wet handkerchiefs over the man's eyes, as he complains that they hurt him fearfully. Finally they carry him to the hospital in town and the poor girl to her mother's house. A distinguished surgeon, Prof. Rose, is immediately summoned from Zurich, and his diagnosis results in the discovery that a ball has entered her face below the right eye, but cannot be found, and has probably been spit out with the blood. The left half of the face, the tongue, and the left arm have been paralyzed, the former slightly, the latter completely. The Pole is more seriously wounded; the ball has entered the head, just above the ear, and his mind affected. He attempts repeatedly to tear off his bandages, and declares he wishes to die. Besides acknowledging that he as well as the lady have been wounded by his revolver, he refuses to give any evidence. Miss Nelly, on the contrary, is ready to afford all the information she possesses. She declared that Mr. Glattstern had offered to shoot himself; that she had attempted to take the revolver from him, and that, in the effort, the pistol had gone off, wounding her in the face.

This enthusiastic devotion, unfortunately, did not last. A few days later she gave a very different version of the affair, and declared with special emphasis that, much as she loved her admirer, she was by no means willing to die for him or with him. When this became known to the unfortunate youth, he also became communicative, and deposed before the examining Magistrate in substance thus:

"On the 4th of August I received a letter from home, in which my father reproached me on account of some small debts I had contracted. This made me sad and angry at the same time. In this mood I went over to Gersan. There I found Nelly walking and chatting with other young men—and yet she had solemnly promised me not to see any of her admirers, except in the presence of her mother, while I was away. I was sorry to find out how weak she was, but I felt that she could never be faithful to me. I had often thought of suicide, and these thoughts once more filled my mind. I went up to Nelly, drew her aside, and said: 'It is all over; we shall never be happy with each other. I cannot bear it any longer; I am going to die.' Nelly replied: "You know I have sworn to die if you die, but—can't you bear it?' I said: 'No, Nelly; my mind is fixed; but you, Nelly, you can live. You are not as passionate as I am; you will soon forget me and be happy.' Then she said: 'If I am to be happy, you must live. You know, if you die, I must die, too.' 'Then,' I cried, 'you will join me in death, with your own free-will?' Nelly answered: 'You know I am not afraid to die; I never thought I should die in this way; but if you die here, I can do it too. Give me your pistol, and you shall see that I have courage.' 'No,' said I, 'if you must die, I will kill you.' We kept on talking; I begged her, again and again, to live, that I might die alone. At last I shot her, and then I shot myself. Unfortunately, I did not kill myself."

Very unfortunate, indeed, for the wretched man is blind for life; the right eye is completely destroyed, and the left eye is at least paralyzed. The ball is still in his head, probably behind the right eye, but causes him no pain. The young lady is nearly recovered. Sigismund Glattstern appeared a few days ago before the Court under the charge of murder. The State Attorney denied Miss Nelly's willingness to die with her lover, but admitted extenuating circumstances, and demanded only two years' imprisonment, banishment from Switzerland, and the costs. The defence pleaded that the accused was partially insane at the time of the shooting, and that the young lady had consented to die with him. The sentence, based upon "almost total irresponsibility" of the accused at the moment of shooting, condemned him for "attempting to kill," under extenuating circumstances, to ten years' banishment and the costs.

The audience, very numerous, and wrought up to a high pitch of excitement, applauded [illegible] verdict rapturously; the unfortunate [illegible] left the Court a free man, and [illegible] were rife as to the manner in which Nelly would endeavor to console him for [illegible] eye-sight.

THE LONDON FIRE.

Floating Fire Engines on the Thames.

On the day when Boston was burning [illegible] great fire was consuming the largest and [illegible] was supposed to be the most thoroughly [illegible] proof building in London. This was the [illegible] tic City Flour Mills, in Upper Thames [illegible] near Blackfriars' Bridge. A London paper describes this building and its destruction:

"From its extraordinary height it [illegible] above all the other wharves and buildings [illegible] neighborhood, and it had no less than [illegible] dows in and around it. There were seven [illegible] to it, each of them being divided into [illegible] ses and machinerooms, and the quantity of [illegible] that was continually kept in it was [illegible] large. It had a river frontage sixty-five [illegible] in length, and one of like size in Upper Thames street, and between the latter street and [illegible] river frontage was a distance of 250 feet, all occupied by the mill. There was also a long [illegible] at the western side of it, from which [illegible] might be landed. The fire was discovered by [illegible] city policeman on duty in Queen Victoria [illegible] shortly before 7 o'clock in the morning. He noticed an unusual glare in a part of the [illegible] floor abutting on Thames street, and he aroused the watchman. The constable ran immediately to the chief station of the Metropolitan [illegible] Brigade in Watling street, and raised an [illegible] Information of the fire was also given [illegible] Fire Brigade barracks in Bow court, [illegible] street, and a large number of men were at [illegible] sent to the mills. Two engines, one a [illegible] steamer, were got out at Watling street, [illegible] less than five minutes were on [illegible] way to the fire in charge of [illegible] Shaw and a body of ten or twelve [illegible] On arriving they found the greatest [illegible] of the third floor, in which the fire had [illegible] ated, in flames, and they then telegraphed [illegible] the other stations of the metropolis for [illegible] ance. Orders were also given for the [illegible] engines moored at Southwark Bridge, [illegible] Rotherhithe, and Millbank to be brought to [illegible] spot. These instructions were speedily [illegible] and very soon thirty engines and [illegible] 200 firemen, under the direction of the Superintendents, were in attendance [illegible] work. The floats also appeared in due time [illegible] got as near to the burning premises as the [illegible] dition of the tide at the time would allow [illegible] capital supply of water was obtained, but [illegible] fire, in spite of every effort that the skill of [illegible] firemen enabled them to make, spread [illegible] throughout the entire upper part of the [illegible] ing. The floors one by one gave way with [illegible] mendous crash, throwing the entire [illegible] of the contents on those beneath [illegible] it is now said that the two lower floors [illegible] are untouched, are bending so much [illegible] pressure that it is impossible they [illegible] keep up. Although, being daylight, [illegible] flection of the flames were visible, yet [illegible] became known the bridges and all the [illegible] the neighborhood were densely crowded [illegible] the river also the floating engines [illegible] rounded with skiffs and other small [illegible] filled with spectators. The land engines [illegible] from every conceivable point around the [illegible] ing. Firemen stood on the roofs of [illegible] ises abutting upon the mills, and [illegible] aged to pour into the apertures of the [illegible] tons upon tons of water. Very little [illegible] seemed, however, to be made, for the [illegible] began at 7 o'clock in the morning [illegible] burning, and is likely to continue [illegible] state for a day or two, owing [illegible] immense bulk of the smouldering [illegible] though all danger is over. The roof [illegible] in the day. The damage to adjacent [illegible] is inconsiderable, and arises mostly from [illegible] When darkness set in the reflection of [illegible] was visible for some distance, and the [illegible] shell of the building, with its numerous [illegible] dows, was lit up by the flames raging [illegible] A large body of firemen were told off [illegible] upon the ruins all night long, and they [illegible] ued at work this morning. Messrs. [illegible] insured, though not to any great extent [illegible] Commercial Union, the North British and [illegible] cantile, Royal, and other offices, and their [illegible] will be heavy."

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer H. M. Shreve at Chester, Ill.—Explosion of [illegible] Kegs of Powder.

Chester Ill. (Nov. 25), Despatch to the St. Louis [illegible] crat.

The Henry M. Shreve, loaded for [illegible] and way points, left St. Louis on [illegible] ing, Nov. 22, but proceeded only as far as [illegible] son Barracks, and there, in consequence [illegible] water, laid up till Saturday, at 8 o'clock [illegible] she again started on her journey south [illegible] reached Chester between 3 and 4 o'clock [illegible] Saturday afternoon, and, after putting [illegible] freight for this place, dropped down to [illegible] of the Illinois and Missouri Coal Company [illegible] take on a supply of fuel for the down trip [illegible] she had nearly completed between [illegible] o'clock p. m., when the alarm of [illegible] given, which, from all accounts, [illegible] the carpenter shop on board, and is supposed [illegible] have occurred from the sparks [illegible] Susie Silver, laying immediately [illegible] Shreve, either from the torchlight or [illegible] it is not known which, and in less time [illegible] requires to write it, the whole boat [illegible] sheet of flame, and hurriedly licked [illegible] furious elements, and after there was [illegible] of the boat to consume, the thirty-[illegible] half kegs of powder stowed away in the [illegible] ploded with a crash, the sound of which [illegible] tinctly heard seven miles away, com[illegible] ing out all that was left of the Henry [illegible] and the charred and blackened remains [illegible] of sight in ten feet of water, with but [illegible] there a fragment of the wreck left [illegible]

At the time of the explosion nearly [illegible] house along the river front would have [illegible] fire but by the timely and determined [illegible] the part of our citizens. No damage [illegible] occurred.

There were thirty cabin and between [illegible] sixty other passengers on board at the [illegible] the fire, aside from the officers and crew [illegible] were all saved, together with the baggage [illegible] passengers, and it was done by the fore[illegible] and exertions of Mike Banagan, the porter [illegible] the passengers saved their baggage, [illegible] glecting his own welfare—losing about [illegible] his effects. The carpenter, Phillip H. [illegible] also lost his all, about $1,000, and had his [illegible] and face terribly burned by endeavoring [illegible] the boat at the outset of the fire.

The Shreve had on board 500 barrels of [illegible] which was badly damaged, if not a total [illegible] Ninety-one sacks of oats, no doubt a total [illegible] Two horses burned with it, and 250 tons of [illegible] ed freight, a great portion of which is [illegible] loss. All that was saved from the office [illegible] bills of lading and money. The books [illegible] else were consumed, the fire being so [illegible] the heat so intense that it was impo[illegible] save anything.

The passengers on board barely escaped [illegible] their lives.

The Wm. H. Brown, a coal barge, [illegible] loaded with coal for the Southern Hotel [illegible] Louis, and having on board 203 tons of [illegible] the time of the fire, was burned and sunk.

The passengers, both cabin and deck, [illegible] passage on the George C. Wolf, and this [illegible] ing proceeded on their way down the [illegible] doubt glad that their fate was no worse.

Diamonds in the Dust-Pan.

The Vallejo (Cal.) *Independent* of Nov. [illegible] lates this incident: "A few days ago a [illegible] this city received a consignment of dia[illegible] from a friend of hers, a near relation, who [illegible] toiled over mountain and plain, and [illegible] Apache Indian in his native wilds, all in [illegible] get some diamonds and present them to [illegible] There were eight diamonds in all, and they [illegible] in the rough with a dazzling brilliancy [illegible] was delightful to behold. When she rec[illegible] the stones she was engaged in household [illegible] as every well-regulated housewife is, or [illegible] to be, occasionally during the day. Upon [illegible] ceiving the package she laid down a [illegible] which she was holding in her hand, on a [illegible] and proceeded to examine the brilliant [illegible] tions of Arizona. While engaged in th[illegible] ner there came a tremendous ring at the [illegible] bell, and no less a personage than one of [illegible] political lights of Mare Island was [illegible] Of course, the presence of so eminent a [illegible] age, who has the power to make or [illegible] Congressmen, had the effect of putting [illegible] lady, who claims no exemption from the [illegible] timidity of her sex, into a terrible flutter [illegible] In the hurry and excitement she threw the [illegible] monds into the dust-pan and laid some [illegible] which she had just swept off the carpet, [illegible] ly away on the mantlepiece. After the [illegible] cian had called and left, the lady return[illegible] her neglected dust-pan, and pitched [illegible] lars' worth of diamonds nobody, not even [illegible] self, knows where. The whole household [illegible] been actively engaged in a search for the [illegible] carded diamonds, but so far the hunt [illegible] unavailing."

—The town of Grand Chute, Wis., [illegible] victim of a $30,000 bond swindle. The [illegible] River Branch Plank Road Company" [illegible] the town's bonds, and sold them, and the [illegible] was never built. Suit against the town, [illegible] by the bond-holders, is in progress.

SUBURBAN.

[illegible]al Estate at Englewood—Normal School.

[E]vanston Items---A Clergyman [illegible]moted---The Gas Pipes---Thanksgiving Services.

ENGLEWOOD.

Among the many really pleasant and [illegible] ent suburbs surrounding Chicago, En[illegible] ms to be peculiarly favored in ha[illegible] ny railroads leading directly into the [illegible] e city, which are obliged, on account o[illegible] gs, to stop all trains at that point, an[illegible] ke passengers to and from the great [illegible] ntres. The rapid rising from the ashe[illegible] urnt district is, perhaps, a no more str[illegible] stration of the indomitable persever[illegible] ture promise of Chicago, than the sud[illegible] ith which so many of our suburbs have [illegible] nto existence. Less than four yea[illegible] e pupils in school at Englewood n[illegible] irty,—now they number over 450 [illegible] eligious organizations hold regula[illegible] ices each Sabbath, and sever[illegible] rary and social clubs are [illegible] ourishing, together with a Lodge both [illegible] Masons and Good Templars. About 15[illegible] gs have been erected the past season. [illegible] rospect of as many more the next. [illegible] expending a large amount of money [illegible] fying his park adjoining the school g[illegible] e already has an artesian well flowing [illegible] rk, and contemplates making it one [illegible] ost desirable resorts in the county. [illegible] ust form a valuable adjunct to the [illegible] roperty, not only as offering a pleasant [illegible] active feature to students, but by en[illegible] e value of the land belonging to the [illegible] uring the past season real estate has a[illegible] out 35 to 40 per cent, and property [illegible] urchased four and five years since [illegible] ree to five hundred dollars per acre, [illegible] lling at $25 to $35 per foot. The [illegible] ems to be decidedly prosperous, the [illegible] dents for this term numbering 123 in [illegible] l Department proper, while in the pre[illegible] d training departments connected w[illegible] ormal, there are about as many more. [illegible] e school has obtained an enviable rep[illegible] d largely from its thoroughly organiz[illegible] g department, where the methods of [illegible] d mental development are carried to a [illegible] perfection not excelled by any instit[illegible] e country, save, perhaps, the Normal [illegible] Oswego, N. Y.

The best evidence of the quality of [illegible] ng performed consists in the demand [illegible] duates,—the class which is to gradu[illegible] ming month being already largely eng[illegible] vance. In fact, so great is the dema[illegible] veral of these are already teaching, and [illegible] return and pass examination at the [illegible] term.

The people of the district seem alive [illegible] ue of an educational reputation, and [illegible] very opposition they encountered in [illegible] Normal has proven of value to them [illegible] ection. They are occupying three ro[illegible] County Building, for which they pay a [illegible] one thousand dollars a year. In one [illegible] y have established a High School, wh[illegible] ained more than a local reputatio[illegible] mbers some 80 students, half of wh[illegible] m out of the district, and are paying a [illegible] tuition fee, besides undergoing some [illegible] inconvenience in getting back and fo[illegible]

EVANSTON.

The Monday night Union Prayer Meeti[illegible] ues to be well supported by the you[illegible] by whom it is conducted. It is he[illegible] dd's bank.

Mr. Karl Schan, who has been for [illegible] rs pastor of the Evanston Scand[illegible] urch, has been appointed Superintend[illegible] Methodist Missions of Denmark. He [illegible] morrow morning for Copenhagen, wh[illegible] ll make his residence.

The Gas Company have a large for[illegible] yed in laying mains on the streets at [illegible] The following streets are having pi[illegible] them: Davis street to J. D. Easter's [illegible] man avenue, north from Methodist [illegible] block; south from Davis street to [illegible] od avenue; on Greenwood avenue [illegible] est avenue; Chicago avenue to South [illegible] n and north from the University to [illegible] der's residence.

The "Fat Contributor" will lecture in [illegible] for the benefit of the *Tripod*, the [illegible] the students of the University, one [illegible] m to night. The *Tripod* is a first-clas[illegible] paper, and it is to be hoped that the [illegible] Evanston will turn out handsomely and [illegible] pecuniary aid where it is so much nee[illegible] The Post Office will be open to-day u[illegible] ock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 [illegible] ning.

The Rev. E. N. Packard, pastor of the [illegible] gational Church, preaches the Union T[illegible] ng sermon at half past 10 this morn[illegible] Methodist Church.

The good people of South Evanston a[illegible] measures to separate themselves fro[illegible] ent seem. Meetings have been held, and [illegible] s circulated with this object in view. [illegible] our children leave us."

NEW TRIALS.

[illegible]he Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]: I had intended to write an answ[illegible] article in Saturday's issue, "La[illegible] Trials," but Mr. Reed's letter some[illegible] utates my reply. Mr. Reed might, how[illegible] satisfied your points still more by [illegible] rulings of our Supreme Court as to erro[illegible] (not capital) which are not merely te[illegible]

[illegible] a fair precedent, allow me to cite the [illegible] *Leach vs. The People, 53 Ill., p. 311*, in [illegible] stantial errors were committed in the ins[illegible] Leach was indicted for murder, and [illegible] icted of manslaughter, and [illegible] d to 10 years' imprisonment. [illegible] t says: "Several objections [illegible] to the manner in which the Court [illegible] of the instructions on behalf of the [illegible] n and of the accused. The instruct[illegible] quite voluminous, and that a Court, in [illegible] g of them in the hurry of a trial, sh[illegible] nit some errors, is not remarkable. [illegible] by the Court ought not to have been [illegible] ome refused should have been given; [illegible] the important legal propositions bea[illegible] e facts proved, we think full justice [illegible] the prisoner. The instructions given [illegible] of the prisoner were as favorable [illegible] ad any right to demand; *and* [illegible] *is justified in reversing a judgm[illegible] the whole record, it appears justice* [illegible] *done*, and there appears no substantial [illegible] tion of the Court by which the prison[illegible] were injuriously affected. On rea[illegible] nstructions, we think, as a whole, [illegible] stated the law, and deprived the priso[illegible] one of his rights."

[illegible] us you will perceive that it is a popu[illegible] to suppose that the Supreme Court [illegible] se a case for every possible error, with[illegible] rd to the merits of the case; and [illegible] ement, "That if, out of several hundred [illegible] ions (itself a gross exaggeration), ther[illegible] single exception well taken, the case is [illegible] ed," is equally erroneous.

[illegible] the same article, you continue:

[illegible] r instance, in the cases of Rafferty and Pe[illegible] Supreme Court found, as errors, that the [illegible] denied a change of venue, and that it re[illegible] of the intoxication of the prisoner. But it [illegible] e in many cases that a Court would perceive [illegible] a change of venue has been granted, no ju[illegible] tendom should have failed to convict the pri[illegible] e evidence; or that, had it been proved tha[illegible] er was intoxicated, it would not have cha[illegible] ature of his guilt, as shown by the evidence [illegible] troduced.

[illegible] is reasoning is equally at fault. Unde[illegible] nt law, the jury *finds* the *verdict* and [illegible] *nalty*. Thus, while the Supreme [illegible] well see that, perhaps, a jury in [illegible] y would have found the same verdict [illegible] guilt of Rafferty and Perteet as a ju[illegible] County, yet they cannot say that a ju[illegible] County would pronounce death,—for [illegible] ower of the jury to graduate punish[illegible] if evidence of intoxication would [illegible] heard by the Court and jury, it would [illegible] changed the nature of Rafferty's *guilt* [illegible] ght have produced a different punish[illegible] e rule in capital cases, that the pris[illegible] s upon all his rights, should not be [illegible] y experimental legislation brought [illegible] ated discussion; and I have attempt[illegible] to you that, in cases not capital, th[illegible] e Court may overlook errors, if none [illegible] ntial rights allowed by the law and [illegible] d by the Constitution have been deni[illegible] otice with pleasure your statement [illegible] TRIBUNE, that "The Supreme Court [illegible] o less than reverse the decision i[illegible] ry case." The press can do much t[illegible]

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Floating Fire Engines on the Tha...

On the day when Boston was burning t... great fire was consuming the largest and ... was supposed to be the most thorough... proof building in London. This was the ... City Flour Mills, in Upper Thames ... near Blackfriars' Bridge. A London pape... describes this building and its destruction:

"From its extraordinary height it ... above all the other wharves and building... neighborhood, and it had no less than 400 ... dows in and around it. There were seven ... to it, each of them being divided into ware... ses and machinerooms, and the quantity of ... that was continually kept in it was extr... large. It had a river frontage sixty-five ... in length, and one of like size in Upper Tha... street, and between the latter street and ... river frontage was a distance of 250 feet, all ... cupied by the mill. There was also a long ... at the western side of it, from which ba... might be laded. The fire was discovered b... city policeman on duty in Queen Victoria str... shortly before 7 o'clock in the morning. He ... ticed an unusual glare in a part of the ... floor abutting on Thames street, and he arou... the watchman. The constable ran immedia... to the chief station of the Metropolitan F... Brigade in Watling street, and raised an ala... Information of the fire was also given at ... Fire Brigade barracks in Bow court, Tha... street, and a large number of men were at ... sent to the mills. Two engines, one a pow... steamer, were got out at Watling street, and ... less than five minutes were on ... way to the fire in charge of Cap... Shaw and a body of ten or twelve firem... On arriving they found the greater por... of the third floor, in which the fire had orig... ated, in flames, and they then telegraphed to ... the other stations of the metropolis for ... ance. Orders were also given for the floa... engines moored at Southwark Bridge, Millw... Rotherhithe, and Millbank to be brought to ... spot. These instructions were speedily obe... and very soon thirty engines and upwards ... 200 firemen, under the direction of the ... Superintendents, were in attendance ready ... work. The floats also appeared in due time a... got as near to the burning premises as the ... dition of the tide at the time would allow. ... capital supply of water was obtained, but ... fire, in spite of every effort that the skill of ... firemen enabled them to make, spread grad... throughout the entire upper part of the bu... ing. The floors one by one gave way with a t... mendous crash, throwing the entire we... of the contents on those beneath, ... it is now said that the two lower floors, wh... are untouched, are bending so much with ... pressure that it is impossible they can ... keep up. Although, being daylight, no ... flection of the flames were visible, yet as the ... became known the bridges and all the stre... the neighborhood were densely crowded, ... the river also the floating engines were ... rounded with skiffs and other small craft ... filled with spectators. The land engines ... from every conceivable point around the ... ing. Firemen stood on the roofs of high ... ises abutting upon the mills, and the ... aged to pour into the apertures of the bu... tons upon tons of water. Very little imp... seemed, however, to be made, for the fire, wh... began at 7 o'clock in the morning, ... burning, and is likely to continue ... state for a day or two, owing to ... immense bulk of the smouldering ... though all danger is over. The roof fell ... in the day. The damage to adjacent buil... is inconsiderable, and arises mostly from ... When darkness set in the reflection of the ... was visible for some distance, and the ... shell of the building, with its numerous ... dows, was lit up by the flames raging within. A large body of firemen were told off to ... upon the ruins all night long, and they ... ned at work this morning. Messrs. Hadley ... insured, though not to any great extent, in ... Commercial Union, the North British and ... cantile, Royal, and other offices, and their ... will be heavy."

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

Burning of the Steamer H. M. Shre... at Chester, Ill.—Explosion of Th... Kegs of Powder.

Chester Ill. (Nov. 25), Despatch to the St. Louis ... crat.

The Henry M. Shreve, loaded for Mem... and way points, left St. Louis on Friday e... ing, Nov. 22, but proceeded only as far as Je... son Barracks, and there, in consequence of ... water, laid up till Saturday, at 6 o'clock, ... she again started on her journey southwa... reached Chester between 3 and 4 o'clock ... Saturday afternoon, and, after putting of... freight for this place, dropped down to the ... of the Illinois and Missouri Coal Compa... take on a supply of fuel for the down trip, ... she had nearly completed between 6 and ... o'clock p. m., when the alarm of fire ... given, which, from all accounts, origina... the carpenter shop on board, and is suppose... have have occurred from the sparks fro... Susie Silver, laying immediately below ... Shreve, either from the torchlight or chim... It is not known which, and in less time th... requires to write it, the whole boat was ... sheet of flame, and hurriedly licked up by ... furious elements, and after there was no ... of the boat to consume, the thirty-two and ... half kegs of powder stowed away in the hol... ploded with a crash, the sound of which wa... tinctly heard seven miles away, complet... ing out all that was left of the Henry M. Sh... and the charred and blackened remains sun... of sight in ten feet of water, with but ... there a fragment of the wreck left in ...

At the time of the explosion nearly ... house along the river front would have ... fire but by the timely and determined effo... the part of our citizens. No damage wh... occurred.

There were thirty cabin and between fifty ... sixty other passengers on board at the tim... the fire, aside from the officers and crew, ... were all saved, together with the baggage of ... passengers, and it was done by the foreth... and exertions of Mike Banagan, the porter, ... the passengers saved their baggage, ... glecting his own welfare—losing about $10... his effects. The carpenter, Phillip H. Da... also lost his all, about $1,000, and had his ... and face terribly burned by endeavoring to ... the boat at the outset of the fire.

The Shreve had on board 500 barrels of ... which was badly damaged, if not a total ... Ninety-one sacks of oats, no doubt a tota... Two horses burned with it, and 250 tons of ... ed freight, a great portion of which is an ... loss. All that was saved from the office w... bills of lading and money. The books a... else were consumed, the fire being so qui... the heat so intense that it was imposs... save anything.

The passengers on board barely escaped ... their lives.

The Wm. H. Brown, a coal barge, was ... loaded with coal for the Southern Hotel, ... Louis, and having, on board 203 tons of co... the time of the fire, was burned and sunk.

The passengers, both cabin and deck, ... passage on the George C. Wolf, and this ... ing proceeded on their way down the river, ... doubt glad that their fate was no worse.

Diamonds in the Dust-Pan.

The Vallejo (Cal.) *Independent* of Nov. 21 ... lates this incident: "A few days ago a la... this city received a consignment of diam... from a friend of hers, a near relation, who ... toiled over mountain and plain, and met ... Apache Indian in his native wilds, all in orde... get some diamonds and present them to a l... There were eight diamonds in all, and they sh... in the rough with a dazzling brilliancy w... was delightful to behold. When she recei... the stones she was engaged in household du... as every well-regulated housewife is, or ... to be, occasionally during the day. Upon ... ceiving the package she laid down a dust-... which she was holding in her hand, on a ... and proceeded to examine the brilliant pro... tions of Arizona. While engaged in this ... ner there came a tremendous ring at the ... bell, and no less a personage than one of ... political lights of Mare Island was annou... Of course, the presence of so eminent a p... age, who has the power to make or unm... Congressmen, had the effect of putting ... lady, who claims no exemption from the de... timidity of her sex, into a terrible flutter, ... in the hurry and excitement she threw the ... monds into the dust-pan and laid some pa... which she had just swept off the carpet, ca... ly away on the mantlepiece. After the po... cian had called and left, the lady returne... her neglected dust-pan, and pitched many ... lars' worth of diamonds nobody, not even ... self, knows where. The whole household ... been actively engaged in search for the ... carded diamonds, but so far the hunt has ... unavailing."

—The town of Grand Chute, Wis., is ... victim of a $30,000 bond swindle. The ... River Branch Plank Road Company" ... the town's bonds, and sold them, and the ... was never built. Suit against the town, br... by the bond-holders, is in progress.

SUBURBAN.

...eal Estate at Englewood---The Normal School.

...vanston Items---A Clergyman Promoted---The Gas Pipes---Thanksgiving Services.

ENGLEWOOD.

Among the many really pleasant and convenient suburbs surrounding Chicago, Englewood seems to be peculiarly favored in having so many railroads leading directly into the heart of the city, which are obliged, on account of crossings, to stop all trains at that point, and which take passengers to and from the great business centres. The rapid rising from the ashes of the Normal district is, perhaps, a no more striking illustration of the indomitable perseverance and future promise of Chicago, than the suddenness with which so many of our suburbs have sprung into existence. Less than four years since, the pupils in school at Englewood numbered sixty,—now they number over 450. Four religious organizations hold regular services each Sabbath, and several literary and social clubs are usually flourishing, together with a Lodge both of Free Masons and Good Templars. About 150 buildings have been erected the past season, with the prospect of as many more the next. Mr. Beck is expending a large amount of money in beautifying his park adjoining the school grounds. He already has an artesian well flowing in the park, and contemplates making it one of the most desirable resorts in the county. This park will form a valuable adjunct to the county property, not only as offering a pleasant and attractive feature to students, but by enhancing the value of the land belonging to the county. During the past season real estate has advanced about 35 to 40 per cent, and property that was purchased four and five years since at from three to five hundred dollars per acre, is now selling at $25 to $35 per foot. The school seems to be decidedly prosperous, the list of students for this term numbering 125 in the Normal Department proper, while in the preparatory and training departments connected with the Normal, there are about as many more. Already the school has obtained an enviable reputation, and largely from its thoroughly organized training department, where the methods of teaching and mental development are carried to a degree of perfection not excelled by any institution in the country, save, perhaps, the Normal School at Oswego, N. Y.

The best evidence of the quality of the work being performed consists in the demand for the graduates,—the class which is to graduate the coming month being already largely engaged in advance. In fact, so great is the demand that several of these are already teaching, and expect to return and pass examination at the close of the term.

The people of the district seem alive to the value of an educational reputation, and possibly the very opposition they encountered in securing the Normal has proven of value to them in this direction. They are occupying three rooms in the County Building, for which they pay a rental of one thousand dollars a year. In one of these they have established a High School, which has obtained more than a local reputation, as it numbers some 80 students, half of whom are from out of the district, and are paying a nominal tuition fee, besides undergoing some expense and inconvenience in getting back and forth.

EVANSTON.

The Monday night Union Prayer Meeting continues to be well supported by the young people by whom it is conducted. It is held over Ladd's bank.

Mr. Karl Schan, who has been for several years pastor of the Evanston Scandinavian Church, has been appointed Superintendent of the Methodist Missions of Denmark. He leaves to-morrow morning for Copenhagen, where he will make his residence.

The Gas Company have a large force employed in laying mains on the streets at Evanston. The following streets are having pipes laid in them: Davis street to J. D. Easter's corner; Hinman avenue, north from Methodist Church one block; south from Davis street to Greenwood avenue; on Greenwood avenue east to Forest avenue; Chicago avenue to South Evanston and north from the University to H. M. Kidder's residence.

The "Fat Contributor" will lecture in Evanston for the benefit of the *Tripod*, the organ of the students of the University, one week from to-night. The *Tripod* is a first-class College paper, and it is to be hoped that the people of Evanston will turn out handsomely and thus in a pecuniary aid where it is so much needed.

The Post Office will be open to-day until 11 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 in the evening.

The Rev. E. N. Packard, pastor of the Congregational Church, preaches the Union Thanksgiving sermon at half past 10 this morning, in the Methodist Church.

The good people of South Evanston are taking measures to separate themselves from the ... Meetings have been held, and petitions circulated with this object in view. "Thus is our children leave us."

NEW TRIALS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

...: I had intended to write an answer to ... article in Saturday's issue, "Law of ... Trials," but Mr. Reed's letter somewhat ... pates my reply. Mr. Reed might, however, ... satisfied your points still more by citing ... rulings of our Supreme Court as to errors in ... (not capital) which are not merely techni...

... a fair precedent, allow me to cite the case ... *Leach vs. The People*, 53 *Ill.*, *p.* 311, in which ... tial errors were committed in the instruc... Leach was indicted for murder, and was ... cted of manslaughter, and sen... to 10 years' imprisonment. The ... says: "Several objections are ... to the manner in which the Court dis... of the instructions on behalf of the pros... and of the accused. The instructions ... quite voluminous, and that a Court, in dis... of them in the hurry of a trial, should ... some errors, is not remarkable. Some ... by the Court ought not to have been given, ... some refused should have been given; but, ... the important legal propositions bearing ... the facts proved, we think full justice was ... the prisoner. The instructions given on ... of the prisoner were as favorable as ... had any right to demand; *and no ... is justified in reversing a judgment, ... the whole record, it appears justice has ... done*, and there appears no substantial mis... of the Court by which the prisoner's ... were injuriously affected. On reading ... instructions, we think, as a whole, they ... stated the law, and deprived the prisoner ... of his rights."

Thus you will perceive that it is a popular ... to suppose that the Supreme Court will ... a case for every possible error, without ... to the merits of the case; and your ... statement, "That if, out of several hundred ex... (itself a gross exaggeration), there is ... single exception well taken, the case is re... ed," is equally erroneous.

In the same article, you continue:

"... the cases of Rafferty and Pertect ... Supreme Court found, as errors, that the Court ... denied a change of venue, and that it rejected ... of the intoxication of the prisoner. But it might ... in many cases that a Court would perceive that, ... a change of venue has been granted, no jury in ... should have failed to convict the prisoner ... evidence; or that, had it been proved that the ... was intoxicated, it would not have changed ... of his guilt, as shown by the evidence actu... introduced."

This reasoning is equally at fault. Under the ... law, the jury *finds* the *verdict* and *fixes* ... penalty. Thus, while the Supreme Court ... well see that, perhaps, a jury in Lake ... would have found the same verdict as to ... guilt of Rafferty and Pertect as a jury in ... County, yet they cannot say that a jury in ... County would pronounce death,—for it is in ... power of the jury to graduate punishment. ... if evidence of intoxication would have ... heard by the Court and jury, it would not ... changed the nature of Rafferty's *guilt*, but ... might have produced a different punishment. ... rule in capital cases, that the prisoner ... upon all his rights, should not be shaken ... experimental legislation brought about ... heated discussion; and I have attempted to ... to you that, in cases not capital, the Su... Court may overlook errors, if none of the ... essential rights allowed by the law and guar... by the Constitution have been denied. ... notice with pleasure your statement in to... TRIBUNE, that "The Supreme Court could ... no less than reverse the decision in the ... case." The press can do much to correct the wide-spread distrust which (it were foolish to deny) does now exist in this community against the Supreme Court, brought about by popular assemblies, venturesome discussion, and intemperate newspaper comment. The people seem to forget the fact, that the Supreme Court review cases simply to see that the law has been correctly administered. The Court are happily removed from the passions of the street, the stump, and the mass-meeting, and do not sit simply to hang somebody for Chicago's sake. The cry now is against new trials; but the law granting new trials when necessary is one of the greatest blessings in the administration of civil and criminal jurisprudence. Let me cite to you the well-known Schoeppe case at Carlisle, Pa. It took an act of the Legislature to undo the terrible sentence of the law, because the Supreme Court of that State cannot examine errors of fact. Do you remember the late case of three Roumanian Jews, tried for stealing? The prosecuting witness informed the Court and jury that he had perjured himself against these men; the Attorney General asked the jury to retire, and render a verdict of "Not guilty;" yet, under the great prejudice of the Roumanian peasants, the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and, this being final, the Court sentenced the prisoners to the Penitentiary. There was no "new trial," but the Prince celebrated his coming birthday by a pardon of these innocent, yet convicted men.

These lines are not written to beget sympathy for criminals, but to help the returning day when the sober second thought of the people will again reward our Courts with their confidence, which has been so unnecessarily shaken in this community by an intemperance of speech and argumentation in the public press, almost criminal. ADOLPH MOSES.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26, 1872.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY.

The Two Hundred German Creditors of the Bankrupt and Mr. Jonathan Y. Scammon.

Translated from the Chicago Union (German.)

In another column our readers will find a full report on the present state of the financial affairs of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, and a detailed, sharp, but just criticism on Mr. J. Y. Scammon's action in the matter, who, it will be remembered, holds in his possession somewhat more than $40,000 of the Company's money, and refuses to pay it over to its assignee. That the Germans are strongly interested in this matter will appear from the list of German creditors of the Mutual Security, which we have added to the report. All the assets of the Company belong to its creditors, and ought to be fairly divided among them. Now, if we consider that there are among these creditors about two hundred Germans, representing claims to the amount of nearly $300,000; and if we further look at the proportion of this sum to the total amount of claims, as well as at the proportion of the sum unjustly retained by Mr. Scammon, to the total sum of the Company's assets, it will appear that Mr. J. Y. Scammon now holds and profits by the possession of a sum of at least $10,000, which by right belongs to the German creditors of the Mutual Security Insurance Company—a piece of news that will undoubtedly prove the source of much comfort to these German creditors.

THE GALVA SUFFERERS.

A Committee of Citizens of the Burned-Out Village in Chicago Seeking Subscriptions.

Messrs. A. H. Veeder and M. M. Ford, who were appointed a Committee, at a recent meeting of citizens of Galva, Ill., to solicit aid for the persons rendered homeless by the great fire in that village, waited upon Mayor Medill yesterday morning. They stated that twenty-five families were burned out, and the people of the village were unable to provide for them during the winter, on account of their own losses by the conflagration. His Honor informed them that he did not think they would be able to get much in Chicago, on account of the stringency of the money market. At their request, he gave them a letter of introduction to the President and Secretary of the Board of Trade, to whom they desired to appeal. The latter was presented, and submitted to the Board of Directors at their meeting yesterday afternoon, but no action, it is said, was taken by the Directors. The report of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society does not show that Galva contributed either money or food to the distressed of Chicago, and if anything is given to the Committee it will not be in liquidation of a debt, but an exemplification of the injunction "Do unto others as ye would wish they should do unto you."

THE WEST SIDE HORSE RAILWAY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me to suggest to the West Division Railway Company a change in the running of its road, which will, I think, be to its advantage, and also an accommodation to the public.

Instead of running Robey street cars, turn them back on the west side of the bridges, and run them all to the limits. This will give the West-Siders a chance for a car in returning home in the evening, and also provide a little remedy for the bridge nuisance, as those who live near the river can cross the bridge and find a car on this side ready to take them home. As it is, almost every one who attempts to ride on the cars from the west side of the river has to hang on by his eyebrows. The large transfer of business to the West Side since the fire demands some recognition of this kind from this Company.

The advantage derived to the Company would also be great. It would save this much of the heavy pulling up the grade to the bridges. Many persons would walk across the bridges or through the tunnel to take the cars on the west side, instead of passing to the east side, as now, to be pulled over by the horses. At the west end of the route the the horses could be kept in the stables, ready for changing, instead of standing out, in the wet and cold, at Robey street, as now is done. Other considerations might be named; but these advantages, both to the Company and the public on the West Side, ought, I think, to bring the change favorably before it. Persons who wished could be transferred to cars passing through the bridges, the same as now to the limits from Robey street. If the merchants on the West Side approve of this suggestion, I hope we shall hear from them. Yours truly, A WEST SIDER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1872.

FREE LODGING HOUSES.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society, having given up the charge of the old Police Station on Union street, there is now no free lodging house in the city. An order of the Superintendent of Police prohibits the sleeping of persons other than prisoners at the Police Stations, and hence hundreds of people who have no friends or funds, are obliged to seek shelter wherever they can find it. That there ought to be a place where indigent strangers and impecunious Chicagoans can obtain a "soft plank" at night, is conceded by almost everybody, as it is inhuman to compel the unfortunates to sleep in the open air, or beneath sidewalks during a cold night. The Mayor and the Board of Police had a conference upon the subject of free lodging-houses, yesterday afternoon, and it was concluded to warm up the old police station and admit all worthy persons who apply for a place to sleep. A similar place will probably be opened on the South Side, and the Police Commissioners were requested by His Honor to make inquiries and secure a building suitable. Every night forty or fifty persons apply at the police stations for lodging, and are obliged to leave because of lack of accommodation. If the suggestions of Mayor Medill are carried out, the homeless will have comfortable quarters until they are able to obtain work and a bed of their own.

How They Serve the Murderer of a Wife's Paramour in British Columbia.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 13.

While not a few in California are complaining that murderers are escaping their deserts, the authorities in British Columbia last week carried out the extreme penalty of the law upon a man named Bell, who had committed a murder, connected with which there were some mitigating circumstances. Bell was married to a half-caste woman, who proved unfaithful during his absence from home, and upon learning of it on his return, he started in pursuit of the man who had destroyed his peace, and, coming suddenly upon him, killed him. There was no disputing the facts, and there are many in British Columbia who declare that he was justified in what he did. It may be safely asserted that it would be difficult to find an American jury who would convict of the capital offence under such a state of affairs, and no one can deny but that some extenuation should be accorded in such a case. A long controversy took place in the Victoria papers on the subject. A strong effort was made to obtain a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life, but without avail, and Bell has paid with his life the penalty for his deed."

MUNN & SCOTT.

More of the Elevator Firm's Transactions Unfolded.

The Agreement with Armour About Taking Charge of the Warehouses.

Yesterday morning Mr. Ira Y. Munn, of the elevator firm of Munn & Scott, was again before Register Hibbard, and in reply to interrogatories by the counsel for creditors, responded as follows: The Northwestern, Munn & Scott, and Union Elevators were conveyed on Sept. 23, by deed, to George Armour, which deed was made at witness' own suggestion, and for the reason, as he told Armour, that Munn & Scott were embarrassed, and he wished to protect the public in the use of the elevators. Did not know that he stated to Armour the extent of the liabilities, but said it would take about $300,000 to carry them through. Armour consented to accept the deed on the day following the first conversation, without any pledges whatever on his own part. The object of making the deed was to put Armour in possession of the elevators, being satisfied that everything would be done rightly. It was understood, though nothing was said, that Armour would carry on the elevator business as Munn & Scott had done. Hiram Wheeler was present at this conversation, and no one else. Mr. Hoyt had not at that time stated that he was going to advertise any mortgage held by him. Scott was not present at the preliminary negotiations, but witness informed him before the deed was executed. The intention was that all parties in the elevator interest should receive their portion of the benefits resulting, but this was not so with regard to outside parties, because Munn & Scott intended to take care of outside parties, and would have done so if they had been left alone. The indebtedness of Munn & Scott to parties expected to be benefited was about $300,000. Schedules filed show about what that indebtedness was. About $3,500 had been paid on claims against Munn, Norton & Scott; the firm of Munn & Scott have paid about $10,000 worth of claims. There were call loans of Munn & Scott outstanding at the time of making the deed to Armour, about $25,000 to the National Bank of Illinois. There were no other call loans, but Munn & Scott were indebted to the banks besides the amounts appearing in their statement; about $55,000 to the Union National, about $25,000 to the Northwestern, $40,000 or $50,000 to the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company. Did not know whether these banks had been paid or not; they had not been paid by Munn & Scott; these were not put on the schedule, because the banks had collaterals; they might have disposed of the collaterals, and in that case the claims would not be outstanding. The National Bank of Illinois had received its money through Armour & Co., who had collaterals and took up the notes. Didn't know whether the banks had been paid or not, but his impression was that as all the banks held collaterals they had realized the outstanding indebtedness. The Wyndham National Bank, of Connecticut, had warehouse receipts as collaterals to the amount of $10,000; didn't think that had been taken up; didn't know, but supposed there were from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 receipts outstanding besides those mentioned. The firm of Munn, Norton & Scott bought, sold, and shipped grain outside the elevator business, and in violation of the agreement of 1866, in which outside business of Munn & Scott the elevator interest had no share.

The property conveyed to C. & W. Wheeler, Sept. 23, 1872, was for $30,000 as elevator dividends, because the Wheelers needed the money badly. Didn't know anything about Hugh Maher, and never talked with him about the wheat corner. There was an agreement between Munn & Scott, John Lyon, and a Canadian, whose name witness could not recall, in regard to the wheat corner. They made a pool, and Munn & Scott put in $50,000. Didn't know whether Hugh Maher was in the agreement or not. It is not true that $300,000 was made on that corner so far as Munn & Scott was concerned, but whatever was made, Munn & Scott would be entitled to their share. Never called for any account of amounts received, because they always supposed there was a loss on it. The property conveyed to Armour & Wheeler was Munn & Scott's interest in the Elevator Association.

Witness guessed he would not answer how the indebtedness mentioned in Munn & Scott's schedule to George Armour occurred, because he didn't want to. Couldn't say what the amount of indebtedness was to Armour, Munger, the Wheelers, Perry Smith, and Dunlap & McKay. The proportion of the indebtedness to each of these parties was in the same proportion as their interest in the Elevator Association. Didn't think he would answer out of what that indebtedness arose. Declined to give an answer why he would not answer.

The matter was thereupon presented to the Court, who takes it under advisement until Monday.

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

In the Munn examination, yesterday, the bankrupt protested against reporters being present, other than official reporters engaged for the Court. He objected to the publicity given to his statements, and as there seems very grave reason to question whether the witness will speak as fully before a newspaper reporter as before the select few who are officially obliged to be present, an idea prevails that all future meetings will be held with closed doors. It will be remembered in this case that the first examination of any public interest to which Mr. Munn was subjected was reported in a very meagre manner; the simple truth is that the affair was exploded on the reporters, and they knew nothing about it till it was over, and so could not help themselves; they made up for the loss, however, by buttonholing the obliging official short hand writer. There were many admissions made by Mr. Munn, and some expressions used, which that gentleman would undoubtedly not have uttered had a newspaper reporter been present. The next time there was to be an examination, the reporters were again forced to be contented with a bare idea of what had been said, a skeleton of half a quarter of a shadow of a summary, which was, however, as much as Register Hibbard—who, it must be confessed, has shown every desire, throughout, to treat the reporters with equal fairness, and to give them as much information as his distracted head could well be supposed to carry—could be expected to supply. But, the next day, the bankrupt completed his evidence, and THE TRIBUNE pounced upon it and published it. The effect was very disagreeable to Mr. Munn, who complained of utterances delivered in the frank confidences of a select few being bruited abroad by THE TRIBUNE; of his being, if the reporter may trust to his memory, "baited by the newspaper headings." Judge Blodgett had once allowed, for a specific purpose, and, no doubt, with a wise and proper object in view, a secret examination to take place, and Mr. Munn now desired this secrecy to be perpetual. When the question came up, yesterday, the Register said he did not understand that the permission of His Honor, in reference to a particular examination, necessarily applied to all future examinations, especially as a reporter from THE TRIBUNE had been present at a recent meeting, and taken down the evidence, without any objection being raised. [An examination, on Monday last, at which, besides the witness and the lawyers interested, there were present the Register, the official reporter, and a TRIBUNE reporter, and which might have been attended, for all that was said to the contrary, by the reporters of all the other papers of the city, had they preferred to be present.] On the occasion in question, the Register pointed out, the lawyers on either side were in their places when the representative of THE TRIBUNE took his seat, and no one objected to his making notes; and so long as both sides consented tacitly to a newspaper reporter being in attendance, there could be no good reason to stand up for the Judge's ruling on another occasion. Still, Mr. Hubbard said that if the witness objected pointblank to being examined in the presence of a reporter for a city paper, the matter would have to be taken into consideration. And there it now rests, and the examination is held in abeyance until Monday next, on which occasion Mr. Munn may be expected to propose the expulsion of reporters from all future examinations.

The jury in the cause, South Park Commissioners v. Cook, after two days' and nights' retirement, yesterday returned a verdict, finding for the defendant, as to the value of the premises, on April 20, 1870, $148,416.66, with 6 per cent interest to yesterday, amounting to $23,153, making a total of $171,569.66; and that the parties entitled to the same as compensation for their respective interests, and the amounts of such interests, are as follows: Amanda S. Cook, the legal owner of the premises, subject to the below encumbrances, the full balance, after payment of said incumbrances, nearly $117,566.89; Union Mutual Insurance Company, of Maine, secured by trust deed, $31,125; the legal holder of a promissory note signed by Amanda Cook, dated Oct. 21, 1868, for $4,312.50, payable to her own order, and secured by trust deed on part of said premises, $4,851.50; the legal holder of two other similar notes, dated April 25, 1868, one for $6,000 and the other for $300, $7,353.80; the legal holder of two other promissory notes, one for $4,000 and the other for $200, $4,902.54; to Lazarus Silverman, the Assignee of a judgment obtained by Bernard Steele against Amanda S. Cook, on Oct. 4, 1871, for $5,404.87, the sum of $5,769.87. Plaintiff entered motion for new trial.

An opinion was given by Judge Blodgett, yesterday, of much importance to creditors. In the matter of W. A. Butterman, a bankrupt, it will be remembered by the reader of this column that, the bankrupt being required before bankruptcy to give security for some goods he owed for to a New York firm, gave the indorsement of a Chicago friend, who, knowing the insolvent state of the person he had become security for, immediately provided to take the stock and sell it to realize the amount he had yet to pay. This course the creditors objected to in a petition, the prominent points of which were given in THE TRIBUNE at the time, and Judge Blodgett is understood as having yesterday expressed the opinion that the surety was justified in taking the goods to secure himself for a liability he had already undertaken.

All Chicago freighters will feel interested in our despatch, printed in another column, giving Judge Tipton's decision as to the constitutionality of recent railway legislation fixing freight charges in this State. In the cause People ex rel. Railway Commissioners et al. v. The Chicago & Alton Railway Company, for discrimination in lower rates to Bloomington than Lexington, the company urged that they were obliged to make the difference in favor of Bloomington, in consequence of the opposition of the Illinois Central, in running to that point, and demurred that the law regulating railroads was unconstitutional. To this the People demurred, and His Honor sustained the demurrer, and the constitutionality of the law.

An examination of the officers of the Commercial Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, will take place to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The petitioning creditors are desirous of finding out what has become of the sum of $105,000, for which notes were given by the stockholders for the unpaid balances on their stock, of which notes all trace has disappeared since the fire. Several examinations have taken place without much practical good resulting, and it is expected that something may be extracted from the gentlemen who are now to be placed on the witness rack, who were formerly all officers of the company.

A petition to adjudicate Hiram McKenty, a bankrupt, by the American Button-Hole and Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company was filed yesterday, the petitioners being creditors on a note for $1,384.63. Petitioners affirm that the debtor has refused to allow his book to be inspected, and that he has several times stated his inability to pay his debts. They apply also for an injunction restraining interference with his stock, which the Court granted. That was the only new business in the bankrupty court.

A trial of some importance to traders who forwarded freight prior to the great fire, which never afterwards turned up, commenced yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, Norton v. The Western Transportation Company, for the recovery of damages for the loss of 100 barrels of flour, delivered to the Company's agents, on the Friday preceding the fire, for shipment to Poughkeepsie, since which time it has never been seen. The case was given to jury and a sealed verdict will be rendered to-morrow.

An order was yesterday made, authorizing the sale by public auction of the collaterals given as security for stock notes for unpaid capital in the Lumberman's Insurance Company. This course, which has long been regarded as the only one possible, in order to secure the funds fairly due to the creditors by the estate, will be welcomed as an energetic and proper step toward the realization of the assets. It has been rendered necessary by the destruction of the notes by fire, and the impossibility of turning them into cash by any other method.

In the suit, Chamber of Commerce v. the National Insurance Company, in the Superior Court, the motion to set aside default and judgment has been continued till next term. This default and judgment was duly noticed in the law column at the time. A continuation will be necessary in all cases pending against the Company, until the decision of Judge Williams, as to the proceedings before him—also fully reported in THE TRIBUNE at the time—to throw the company into Chancery, and for the appointment of a Receiver, is made known.

David A. Gage and others yesterday obtained attachment against D. W. H. Day for board and lodging, amounting to $933.35; and injunction against the Lakeside Printing Company, John Rankin, Superintendent of Government buildings, Mary K. Peck and others, as garnishees. Day is described as of Columbus, Ohio.

The suit 4,991, in the Circuit Court, gives an idea of the price of lots in Pierce's Addition to Holstein (Milwaukee avenue). The lots referred to were sold at $550 each. The plaintiff complains that the defendant will not carry his agreement to sell into effect, and that he has fraudulently made a second sale.

Persons who are trembling lest they may meet the names of shaky creditors in this column, are referred to Nos. 4,973 and 4,979, new suits in the Circuit Court.

Wm. M. Scudder, of this city, yesterday procured an attachment against the LaGrange Iron and Steel Company of County Lewis, State of Missouri, for the sum of $5,019, a debt.

Maria S. Piper yesterday commenced suit against the Anchor Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, in debt; damages laid at $5,000.

Michael Mahoney yesterday commenced suit against Jacob Franze for $5,000 damages, for assault with a stick.

Judge Gary yesterday granted two decrees of divorce, and a number of new suits were commenced.

Yesterday, several of the tax judgments of Judge Wallace were appealed to the Circuit Court.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

LAW.—687—Willetts v. Lomer et al.; sealed verdict returned, finding for plaintiff; damages, $787.46; motion by defendants for new trial. 526—Norton et al. v. Western Transportation Company; jury trial; jury retire, with permission to seal verdict.

NEW SUITS.

Thomas Buckley, assignee of the Home Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, v. Frances Agnew, John Dargan, John Herting, Michael N. Kerwin, Dennis Walsh, and James Wishcart; bill to foreclose trust deed given as security for the payment of $900, balance of a stock note; Wm. H. Holden, solicitor. Same v. Francis Agnew, Michael W. Kerwin, and John Herting; same; same attorney.

ADMIRALTY.

Jacob Olson and Augustus Clapper v. schooner Racine; libel for wages, $123; Wm. H. Condon, proctor.

BANKRUPTCY.

2,076—Lumberman's Insurance Company; order for the sale of collaterals given to secure notes. 2,157—Hiram McKenty, issued the usual rule to show cause; injunction and provisional warrant.

NEW BANKRUPT.

2,157—Hiram McKenty, rule to show cause; injunction and provisional warrant issued. Petition for adjudication by the American Button-hole and Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Gary.*]

LAW.—Farwell v. Williams et al.; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,615—Chamber of Commerce v. National Insurance Company; motion of defendant to set aside default, and judgment, continued till next term. G. N. 39,302—Rule on Sheriff of Knox County to return execution by 5th day of December next. 1,747—Davis v. Homes; suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of Narr. 3,970a—Griffin v. Manufacturers' National Bank; leave to garnishee to answer further. 2,860a—Schoneman et al. v. Clossen; on motion of plaintiff leave to file several replies to second plea. 2,283—Sunderman v. Lamar Insurance Company; damages assessed at $1,895.38 2,572—Pfizer et al. v. Morris et al.; default. 619—German National Bank v. Bigelow et al.; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney, and judgment. 2,148—McClelland v. Schweizer et al.; verdict for plaintiff, damages $325, and motion for new trial by defendant. 2,279—Prout et al. v. Stephens; motion of defendant to set aside default continued till next term.

[*Judge Gary.*]

CHANCERY.—929—Isham v. Jones; by agreement decree appointing commission. 687—Hammond v. Tabbert; decree of divorce. 823—Bast v. Bond; leave to complainant to amend by changing name of Cora to Dora Boynton. 705a—Hill v. Evans alias Hill; leave to file copy of bill, in lieu, etc., and ordered alias summons. 757—Murphy v. Murphy; motion to set aside default denied. 834—Turner v. Hughes; decree of sale. 73 a—Bond v. Chicago Fibre and Paper Company; service on Henry H. Walker and Samuel J. Walker. 671—Augsten v. Angsten; decree of divorce. 312—Brown v. Reed et al.; decree of sale.

NEW SUITS.

41,470—Albert H. Jones v. Henrietta V. Jones; divorce; desertion, affidavit of non-residence. 41,471—J. A. Poitinaire Tournier v. Anne Tournier; same, and adultery. 41,472—Wilbur H. Tousley v. Jane A. Tousley; same, except adultery. 41,473—Adelia v. Charles Coloney; divorce. 41,474—John McCoy and Robert McCauley for use of John McCauley v. Edwin L. Gowen; assumpsit, $1,000; Goggin, Shaffner, attorneys. 41,475—J. B. Brewster & Co. v. Jas. G. Brown; assumpsit, $1,000; Fairchild & Blackman, attorneys. 41,476—William Adams for use of L. R. T. Armstrong & Co. v. Frank L. Fairchild et al.; petition for mechanic's lien on property in Hyde Park. 41,477—Robert Ruloff v. Theresa Ruloff; divorce. 41,478—Philip Hillenger and Thurg Kuehne v. John O. Keefe, D. Clarke, Louis Bartels, A. T. Ewing, and George H. Leonard; trespass, $1,000; Henry Holzer, attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

[*Judge Rogers.*]

LAW.—814—Richmond v. Stevens; Court finds for plaintiff, damages, $155.35; motion by defendant for new trial denied; appeal bond $300 in twenty days, and thirty days for bill of exceptions. 824—Anthony v. Bane; Court finds for defendants, and judgment; exceptions; appeal bond, $150, and bill of exceptions in thirty days. 1,751—South Park Commissioners v. Cook; jury return sealed verdict; motion by plaintiff for new trial. 826—Peterson v. Downey; jury trial; verdict for plaintiff, $22, and judgment. 833—Crede v. Dudde; appeal dismissed on call, with procedendo for want of prosecution. 832—Barrett v. Lauerman; jury trial; jury discharged, being unable to agree. 303—Sweet v. Pellambee; by stipulation motion for new trial denied, and judgment on verdict.

[*Judge Booth.*]

LAW—1,186—Zeigenhagen v. Church; demurrer to amended narr sustained; judgment for costs in favor of Annie Church, and exceptions by plaintiff. (Old case)—Egbert C. Cook, F. W. Cook, H. Bowsener, partners v. Charles Hilscher; transcript filed; case restored and dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 2,263—Cahn v. Commercial Insurance Company; judgment for $3,165. 2,575—Greensfelder v. Same; same, $6,348. 2,577—Heimerdinger v. Enterprise Insurance Company; same $2,116. 2,581—Legg v. Lamar Insurance Company; same $1,617.93. 2,381—Helberg v. Commercial Insurance Company; same $2,415. 939—Philips v. Tracey; dismissed by plaintiff's attorney. 1,166—Bakker v. Kimball; time to plead extended till Dec. 8. 901—Federisin v. Excell; struck off call; rule on defendants to plead to amended Narr on 10 days' notice. 830—Jones v. Anchor Life Insurance Company; Hardy and Herrick return files. 849—Donelin v. Hibernian Banking Association; jury trial; trial continued till Friday. 895—Baldwin v. Bradley; jury find verdict for plaintiff; defendant moves for new trial; solicitors appear for Bradley, Johnstone, and Rogers, and move for new trial on their behalf.

(Call to-morrow, 359 to 375, inclusive.)

[*Judge Tree.*]

LAW.—2,428—Drach v. Commercial Insurance Company; damages assessed by Court, $2,940, and judgment. 2,453—Leonard v. Same; same, $2,100 and judgment. 2,278—Munson v. Johnston; demurrer to special plea overruled, and 10 days to plaintiff to reply. 221—Price v. Leslie et al.; continued till Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

On trial to-morrow morning, No. 36.

[*Judge Williams.*]

CHANCERY.—724—James K. Root enters appearance of defendant, and waves service of process.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

CHANCERY.—687—Personal service and default; reference to W. Butler, Master, to take proof and report. 395—Demurrer to bill sustained, and leave to amend bill in thirty days.

NEW SUITS.

4,969—Wm. M. Scudder v. LaGrange Iron and Steel Company; affidavit and bond for attachment. 4,970—Joseph H. Richardson v. Henry C. Handey; assumpsit, $1,000; Hatch & Lyon, attorneys. 4,971—Maria S. Piper, v. Anchor Life Insurance Company of New Jersey; debt, $5,000; McKennon & Marsh, attorneys. 4,972—Joseph McCullum v. Charles E. Brown; assumpsit and narr, debt, $11,175.60. 4,973—Joseph McCullum v. Charles E. Browne; prayer for injunction restraining defendant from entering or intermeddling with certain property at No. 122 North Wells street, and from selling or negotiating promissory notes made by the plaintiff on behalf of the defendant; E. A. Johns, solicitor. 4,974—The County Collector v. Asahel and H. H. Gage; appeal from the judgment of the County Court for city taxes and special assessments of the city for 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871. 4,975—Same v. David E. Bradley and Nathan Allen; appeal from the judgment of the County Court for delinquent taxes for the city for 1869, 1870, and 1871, and special assessments for the city in 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871. 4,976—H. G. Powers v. A. B. Briggs, Louis B. Kelley, John Corbett, and F. D. Marshall; assumpsit $2,500; John Morris, attorney. 4,977—David A. Cory v. Peter Webber; debt $977.14, Narr.; Brainard & Hamell, attorneys. 4,978—Amos F. Tompkins for use of Aldon Scovel; affidavit for garnishee on Erasmus M. Moffatt and James E. Tyler. 4,979—James Dezell v. J. W. Streets' Palace Stock Car Company; attachment for debt of $1,287.68. 4,980—McDonnell v. Murray et al.; appeal. 4,981—Cook et al. v. Heischer; papers in restored case. 4,982—Augustus L. Chotlain v. Wm. C. Poleman; assumpsit, $200; Edward A. Small attorney. 4,983—Michael Mahoney v. Jacob Franze; case, $5,000; Thos. J. Turner & Son and R. H. Day, attorneys. 4,984—Bigelow Manufacturing Company v. H. C. Morse; assumpsit, $300; Abner Smith attorney. 4,985—People et al. v. Albon H. Holden; appeal from tax judgment of County Court. 4,986—Same v. Eliza O. Hunt; same. 4,987—Same v. First Free Will Baptist Church; same. 4,988—Same v. D. Morrison, Salisbury et al.; same. 4,989—Same v. Jas. H. Stearns. 4,990—Gage et al. v. D. W. H. Day; attachment $933.35, and injunction against Mrs. Mary K. Peck, Ferd. W. Peck, Clarence J. Peck, the Lakeside Publishing Company, John Rankin, Superintendent of Government Buildings as garnishees; McKinnon & Marsh, attorneys. 4,991—Josiah H. Bissell et al. v. William Terry et al.; bill for specific performance relating to Lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, in Block 5, Milwaukee avenue; Lots 31 to 35 inclusive, 37 to 35 inclusive, in Block 13, on Milwaukee avenue; Lots 45 to 48 inclusive in Block 7, all in Pierce's Addition to Holstein.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Thos. McClelland; regular adjudication. John Keefe; time extended to restore files. E. P. Branghall; claim of M. McLaughlin allowed, and that of T. Kelly dismissed. Peter Johnson; appeal bond of First Methodist Episcopal Church, $200, approved. Michael Conley, minor; guardianship to E. D. Conley, by selection; bond of $25,000 approved. S. J. Gilleli; trial of lunacy, and verdict of insanity rendered. Catherine Conley, minor; E. D. Conley appointed guardian; bond for $25,000 approved. Ellen S. Conley, minor; same guardian appointed; bond of $25,000 approved. Daniel Conley; same. Z. A. Kermendy; amended inventory approved. Archibald Clybourne; administration to widow; bond of $120,000 approved. Henrietta Davis; will proven and letters testamentary to Thomas Davies; bond of $6,000 approved. P. F. W. Peck; report approved. Michael Quirk; cottage on premises to be turned over to widow. Patrick Ryan; administration to Edward Cody; bond $300 approved. John Ryan, minor; guardianship to same; same bond. Lewis Dutton; citation to conservator to return inventory.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

224—O'Brien and Garrity; jury trial; verdict not guilty, and prisoners discharged. 245—Higgins; jury trial; verdict not guilty, and defendant discharged. 314—City v. Cora Baker; suit dismissed at defendant's costs. 365—Same v. Same; same order. 376—Same v. Same; same order.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Like the Electric Telegraph,

CENTAUR LINIMENT has been a long time coming,—but what a work it is now doing. The halt and lame, sore and wounded, are literally throwing away their crutches. Rheumatism and stiff joints are banished, and dumb beasts cry out for joy. One trial tells the story, and explains the whole thing.

Children Cry

for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 29th day of November, 1872, at noon, by the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details, and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to-wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the entire mason, cut stone and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and wood work complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have ... texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered that has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Bidders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with security, to be approved by said Committee, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond with approved security therefor as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	25,000
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting work and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received, is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named)," and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to the Committee on Public Buildings of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

S. ASHTON,
JOHN CRAWFORD,
JOSEPH HARRIS,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 11, 1872.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

BANKING.

P.O. Box 2693. 37 Broad-st.
KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,
...AS. KNOBLAUCH. ...LICHTENSTEIN, BANKERS, New York.
"DEUTSCHE BANK Act. Ges." of Berlin. Special Partner with $500,000.
We ... to us as our friends abroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE, Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES!

This, Thanksgiving, Afternoon and Evening.

The WONDERFUL COMIC TRICK PANTOMIME, with NEW SCENES and EXTRA ATTRACTIONS,

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

GEO. L. FOX, the Favorite of the Little People, as HUMPTY.
C. K. FOX as PANTALOON.
Afternoon at 2½, Evening at 8.

FRIDAY EVENING,

Farewell Benefit OF MR. GEO. L. FOX,

On which occasion he will appear in Comedy and Pantomime—WORMWOOD, in the LOTTERY TICKET (pronounced by the New York press a marvel of comic acting), and HUMPTY, in HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Saturday, Last Fox Matinee.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

Grand Thanksgiving Concert BY THE ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS TROUPE, TO-NIGHT, MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 958 Wabash-av.; Beck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner State and Madison-sts.; West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and Bell's Drug Store, 495 West Madison-st., cor. Sheldon.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS.

Rubinstein and Wieniawski.

Messrs. Aiken & Lawlor have the honor to announce that they have completed arrangements with Mr. Grau for a SERIES OF FIVE GRAND RUBINSTEIN CONCERTS AND ONE GRAND RUBINSTEIN MATINEE, to be given at Aiken's Theatre, on Monday evening, Dec. 2; Tuesday evening, Dec. 3; Wednesday evening, Dec. 4; Thursday evening, Dec. 5; Friday evening, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 7, on which occasions

ANTON RUBINSTEIN,

the greatest living pianist, and one of the greatest musical thinkers of the age, will make his first and only appearance in Chicago, with an ensemble of eminent artists, including HENRI WIENIAWSKI, the world-renowned violin virtuoso, and regarded as the only rival to the "Memory of Paganini." Mdlle. Louise Liebhart, the celebrated London Soprano; Mdlle. Louise Ormeny, the favorite contralto; Mons. L. Rembielinski, accompanist.

Secured seats, $3 and $2.50, according to location.
Box sheet now open for reserved seats.
Steinway's pianos are used at all Rubinstein Concerts.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

SCOTT-SIDDONS Will give TWO Readings ONLY.

Scott-Siddons, Monday, Dec. 2, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Scott-Siddons. South Side Monday--West Side Tuesday.

Tickets, 75 cts. Admission, Reserved Seats, $1. For sale for South Side at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 958 Wabash-av., and Beck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner of Madison and State-sts. For West Side at Emerson & Stott's 239 West Madison-st., and Bell's Drug Store, 495 West Madison-st., corner Sheldon.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, DEC. 2, 1872,

MISS JANE COOMBS

In her great role of LADY TEAZLE in Sheridan's brilliant comedy of

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL!

Seats can now be secured for this engagement.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Reappearance of the great J. H. MILBOURN. Great success of the laughable sketch of THE EPIZOOTIC—THE EPIZOOTIC. The Recruiting Office. More Frightened Than Hurt. Every evening and Thursday Matinee. Thursday, Grand Thanksgiving Matinee.

NOTICE—Our regular Matinee will be given on Thursday, instead of Saturday.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday Evening, Nov. 25, every night, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, also on Thanksgiving (Thursday) Afternoon, Miss BLANCHE SELWYN, in the entertaining interlude called DIVORCE.

Prof. Davis' Troupe of Trained Dogs,

Billy Barry, Miss Minnie Gray, Pete Lee, and the Comedy Company, in a New Bill, concluding with JACK THE GIANT KILLER.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, NOV. 25, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Last Week of the Great Combination.
JOHN ALLEN, LITTLE MAC, AND MISS ALICE HARRISON,
Supported by Aiken's entire Dramatic Company, in Boucicault's great play of
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Two grand performances on Thanksgiving Day: SCHNEIDER at 2 o'clock. RIP VAN WINKLE at 8 o'clock p. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-NIGHT, THANKSGIVING,
THE GREAT MASQUERADE
Dramatic Artists' Bal Masque.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $5.00; Reserved Seat in Balcony, $1.00; Admission to Balcony, $1.00; Family Circle, 50 cents.

NIXON'S.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
THE GREAT TRIPLE SENSATION.
MORLACCHI, The finest danseuse and pantomimist in America.
THE PRAEGER FAMILY, The immensely successful musical artists.
THE FRENCH SPY!

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison-st., bet. State and Dearborn.
Fifth and last week of
MAGGIE MITCHELL.
THANKSGIVING DAY—Matinee at 2 p. m.
JANE EYRE!
Evening,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Friday and Saturday—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Next week—MISS JANE COOMBS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THANKSGIVING DAY, Afternoon and Night,
Grand production of the gorgeous spectacular ...
SEA OF ICE.
With Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON as Ogarita.
... Saturday Matinee—CAMILLE.

AM...ENTS.

GRAND BALL,

Given by the Polish-American Guard of the City of Chicago, on Thursday evening, Nov. 28, at 8½ o'clock (Thanksgiving Day), in Aurora Turner Hall, cor. Second-st. and Milwaukee-av. Military from all towns, and military friends, are respectfully invited; all appearing in military uniform; free admission. Tickets, $1; to be had at the ticket office. Battalion Staff Officers—Major, A. B. ...; Captain, J. Niemczewski; Adjutant, A. Popper; Chaplain, A. Bakanowski; Dr. R. Briard. Supper kindly rendered by the Adjutant, A. Popper.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Europe Ahoy!

NATIONAL LINE.

CHEAPER RATES THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

From New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, Bristol, and London........$14.00 currency.
To German and Scandinavian Points.. 19.00 currency.
From British Ports........$19.00
From German Ports........22.00
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6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, staterooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

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TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT........Saturday, Nov. 30
ITALY........Saturday, Dec. 7
SPAIN........Saturday, Dec. 14
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HOLLAND........Wednesday, Nov. 27

These steamships are the largest in the trade.
Cabin Passage, $65 & $75 Currency. Steerage, $28 Currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Bristol, or London, at lowest rates. Passengers also forwarded to and from Continental ports at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's offices, 69 Broadway, New York.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.
Or to W. MACALISTER, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

YOUR ONLY OPPORTUNITY!

$500,000 CASH.

Preparations are now complete for the SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT, under authority of a special act of the Legislature, in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which positively and unequivocally takes place at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 1872. All ticket agencies throughout the country on behalf of the management were closed Nov. 25, and no tickets can be had from any source except such as are held for private account at NEW YORK, CHICAGO, and LOUISVILLE, which will be offered for three days at the same price as usual. This is the only chance buyers will have to secure tickets. The list of gifts are as follows:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH	$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT	50,000
1 Cash Gift	25,000
1 Cash Gift	20,000
1 Cash Gift	15,000
1 Cash Gift	10,000
1 Cash Gift	9,000
1 Cash Gift	8,000
1 Cash Gift	7,000
1 Cash Gift	6,000
1 Cash Gift	5,000
1 Cash Gift	4,000
1 Cash Gift	3,000
4 Cash Gifts	$2,000 each
15 Cash Gifts	1,000 each
20 Cash Gifts	900 each
21 Cash Gifts	800 each
25 Cash Gifts	700 each
35 Cash Gifts	600 each
45 Cash Gifts	500 each
50 Cash Gifts	400 each
60 Cash Gifts	300 each
100 Cash Gifts	200 each
612 Cash Gifts	100 each
TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH	$500,000

The money for these gifts is now on deposit as per the following certificate of Treasurer:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 28, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert Fund, $250,000 of which is held by this bank, as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky, to pay off all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.
R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Numbers run from 1 to 100,000.

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

Two committees of ticketholders were appointed on 20th Nov., one to take charge of the wheels before drawing and one after to verify the whole. Circulars on application. Orders may be addressed to Gov. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville; or F. I. DIBBLE & CO., 114 LaSalle-st., Chicago; L. MANASSE, 83 West Madison-st. (Sherman House); PHILLIPS & HANNA, 97 State-st., and 224 Wabash-av.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 515 State-st.; HORTON & BROTHER, 637 West Lake-st.; EMERSON & STOTT, West Side Library, 239 West Madison-st.; and Tremont House.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.

Extraordinary Drawing, Dec. 20, 1872. The prizes in this drawing amount to $600,000.

First Capital Prize, $200,000.

Prices of tickets in U. S. currency:

Wholes.	Halves.	Quarters.	Fifths.	Tenths.	Twentieths.
$60	$30	$15	$12	$6	$3

Tickets for sale, prizes cashed, and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

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Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington, New York, and Miscellaneous Telegraphic News.
SECOND PAGE—Vienna Letter: The World's Fair of 1873—Philadelphia Assassins—Fire Relief—End of a Foreign Tragedy—The London Fire—Steamboat Disaster.
THIRD PAGE—Suburban: Englewood and Evanston Items—Local Communications—The Law Courts—The Munn & Scott Case—Advertisements.
FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Thanksgiving; The Railroad Law Affirmed; Street Numbers; The Diamond Swindle; Patents—Current News Items—Political.
FIFTH PAGE—Railroad Matters—City in Brief—Railroad Time Table—Advertisements.
SIXTH PAGE—Monetary and Commercial—Marine Intelligence.
SEVENTH PAGE—Thanksgiving: Church Services; Amusements—The Lost Lac La Belle—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, etc.
EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—Cattle Breeders' Convention at Indianapolis—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The Allen-Mac Combination, supported by Aiken's Company. "Rip Van Winkle."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Morlacchi Ballet and Dramatic Combination. "French Spy."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Jane Eyre," "Little Barefoot."

ADELAIDE PHILLIPS TROUPE—Evening Concert at Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Thompson. "Sea of Ice."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Miss Blanche Selwyn. "Divorce" and "Jack the Giant Killer."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE SHERMAN HOUSE CERTIFIES TO THE SUperiority and uniformity of Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts. Sold everywhere.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, November 28, 1872.

Twenty-eight persons are supposed to have fallen under the ruins of the Boston fire. Nine bodies have been recovered, and five of them identified.

Mr. Greeley's condition does not improve, and his friends now fear that he may not rally from the prostration caused by his recent severe affliction and arduous labors.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary demands made upon the service, it seems that the Post Office Department last year had a revenue exceeding by $300,000 the expenditures for the same term. The amounts paid to special agents seem to be extraordinarily large. The postages from newspapers and printed matter nearly reaches $1,000,000.

The money-order business of the Post Office Department has rapidly grown to great magnitude. During the year ending June 30, 1872, it exceeded $98,000,000. Of this vast sum, sent in small remittances, none exceeding $40, and the average not exceeding $20, little or none was lost. It is possible that the science might be extended, so as to enable persons to send $100, with great convenience and safety to the public.

Forty or fifty of the homeless poor of Chicago apply every night at the Police Stations for shelter, and, for lack of room, are turned back into the cold streets. It has been decided by the Mayor and the Board of Police to reopen, as a free lodging-house, the old Police Station on Union street, which has been used, till lately, by the Relief Society for that purpose, and to provide similar quarters for the unfortunates on the South Side.

To-day Thiers will attend the meeting of the Assembly, which is to consider the majority report of the Committee appointed to answer his message. This report, it will be remembered, was decidedly unfriendly to the President. In the report of the minority, it is recommended that a Committee of Thirty be chosen to draft a scheme of the constitutional reforms needed by France. The German Government seems to have little hopes of a happy issue of the present crisis.

Bismarck believes that France is on the verge of another revolution, and the troublous future has led the Prussian Government to follow its interference with the liberal rates of German railroads to emigrants by an order from the War Minister that all vessels sailing from Prussian ports at once increase their charges to emigrants leaving for any foreign country. This action, the German Government explains arises from no other desire to check emigration to this country than that caused by the necessity of keeping at hand, as much as may be, its arms-bearing population.

The President, according to all reports from Washington, stands firm, and openly declares his purpose to enforce reform in the Civil Service by the promotion in every instance of a vacancy of the subordinate who is the most competent to fill the duties. While he does not propose to open the doors of competition to the friends and opponents of the Administration alike, he proposes to insist that competency shall be the rule, even if it exclude Republican aspirants, and that the efficiency of the service shall be promoted by filling all vacancies from the ranks of subordinates.

A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE ask that we shall continue to urge upon the Common Council our suggestion concerning the appointment of Building Inspectors, as the only means of enforcing the fire-ordinances. It is probable that the new Council will take the matter into consideration at the same time that it shall take up the necessity for amending the fire-ordinance, with respect to the present construction of Mansard roofs, and the mass of framework which constitutes the interior of nearly every building that is erected. These matters are of the most vital importance, and should receive early attention.

A paragraph appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE which was open to the construction that it had been decided by the Illinois Courts that a tender of No. 1 corn was sufficient to satisfy a contract for No. 2 corn. That was an assertion made in New York, by those who claim the right to fill contracts for common stock in Northwestern by the delivery of preferred stock. We understand that no such question has ever been determined by the Courts of this State. There is, however, a rule of the Chicago Board of Trade which authorizes the satisfaction of contracts for one grade of grain by the delivery of a higher grade of the same grain.

The news summary of THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE, published yesterday, shows a record of the destruction by fire of more than $2,500,000 during the week ending Nov. 22. The general result is of more significance than the great fire of Boston, or the greater fire of Chicago, for it is an evidence of the carelessness and neglect that prevail throughout the whole country in regard to precautions against fire. When the American people shall begin to look more carefully to the preservation of their own property, and less to the indemnification of insurance companies, the list of fires and the extent of loss will simultaneously decrease.

The statistical information that has been collated in regard to the railroads of Great Britain reveal many facts of interest, and are at least of important significance. They show that the average earnings of the railroads of 1852 were 5s 2d per mile, and those of 1871 were 5s 3d, or an increase of only one penny per mile. Meanwhile, the cost of building railroads in 1871 was £2,661 more per mile than in 1852. This comparison clearly shows that there is a large amount of unproductive capital invested in the British railroads. The greater push that has been given to railroad enterprises in this country, the greater extent of territory, and more widely-dispersed population leave little doubt that there would be a proportionate increase in the unproductive capital thus invested among us. It is an item of such immense proportions that it must take a prominent place among the causes that are sought to account for what the people call "hard times."

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull yesterday, except provisions, and most of them were easier. Mess pork was weak at 25c decline, closing at $12.25@12.50 cash; $12.00 seller December, and $12.20 seller March. Lard was active, and steady at 7⅛c cash; 7⅝c seller December, and 7⅝c seller March. Meats were steady at 4c for shoulders, 6c for short ribs, and 6⅜@6½c for short clear, all part salted. Sweet pickled hams, 8@11c. Highwines were more active, and closed steady at 88¼@88½c per gallon. Lake freights were inactive, the season of navigation being nearly over. Dressed hogs were quiet at 4¼@4⅝c per lb. Flour was more active, and firm. Wheat was dull, and ½c lower, but closed stronger at $1.09¼ cash or seller December, and $1.10¼ seller January. Corn was dull and ⅛@¼c lower, closing at 31¼c cash, and 31¼c seller December. Oats were more active, and ¼c higher, at 24c seller the month, and 24¼@24½c seller December. Rye was more active, and ½@1c higher, closing at 57c. Barley was dull and declined 1@2c, closing at 61c cash; 60c seller December, and 50c for No. 3. There was an active demand for live hogs at the decline noted yesterday, or at $3.75@4.10 for poor to extra. The cattle and sheep markets were quiet and unchanged.

There is trouble among the railroad kings in New York City. The recent corner in Northwestern has only served to increase the bitterness which prevails among the former confederates. Smith had vowed the destruction of Gould, declaring that he would reduce that personage to the condition of a grinder of a street-organ. He, in the meantime, gave information to the present President of the Erie Railway Company, upon which the latter caused the arrest of Gould for having robbed the Erie Company of $9,000,000. This arrest was made in the midst of the corner on Northwest. Horace F. Clark, the son-in-law and practically the successor of Vanderbilt, became Gould's bail. Daniel Drew, who had joined Smith to ruin Gould, and had joined Gould to make money, was entrapped by the corner, at a cost of a million and a half of dollars. Smith has had to pay nearly two millions to Gould. Vanderbilt, provoked by the success of Gould, has published a card denouncing him. Daniel Drew has also expressed a low opinion of Gould. Mr. Watson, of the Erie, has brought a second suit against Gould, upon which he will again be arrested, and he has intimated that Daniel Drew, Gould's old associate in Erie, will also be arrested for his share in the dishonest transactions of Gould.

How far the suits against Gould and Drew will, upon trial, sustain the charges of robbery or fraud, is to be determined hereafter. So long as Gould can find bail, he will probably fight the thing out to the end. But for the present, however, he is probably the successful operator in three or four millions of profit in the late corner. So far, assuming Gould to be the villain he is represented, villainy has the best of the fight.

The vivid description that Senator Sumner has given of an incident of shipwreck encountered by the steamship Baltic, during its latest voyage, is an eloquent tribute to the heroism which is yet to be found among common, matter-of-fact men, and among no other class to the same extent, perhaps, as among sailors. Here was a scene of terror in mid-ocean, after a three days' gale, in which the fierce waves had battered the sides of the steamer, disabled some of the life-boats, overworked the men, terrified the passengers, and made even the officers solemn and apprehensive. The first sight of a signal of distress, however, was enough to suggest a departure from the usual course and an effort to bring relief. When the vessel was neared, and it was discovered that its crew were clinging to the masts for life, a call for volunteers instantly manned two boats, though the sea was running at a height that threatened the life of every man who should venture upon any craft smaller than the great steamer Baltic itself. The first and second officers took command, and several voyages to the disabled vessel, each one more dangerous than the preceding, brought all the crew safely on board. But glorious heroism like this had to give way to the vigorous and uncompromising idea of justice that prevails on the high sea. The demoralization of some of the rescuing men, after they had made two voyages in the life-boats, led them to refuse to go again, and their places were taken by the stewards of the steamer. Though these sailors had already done good work in the rescue, and though the service was voluntary, such is the rigor of ship-discipline that they were regarded as mutinous, and refused a share in the reward which was subsequently made up by the passengers. The connection of the two events would seem to indicate that the idea of the ancients, in making heroism and justice invariably go together, has not yet entirely disappeared.

THANKSGIVING.

The President of the United States has requested the people of this country to observe this day as a general occasion for thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for the blessings which have crowned the year, and the Governor of Illinois has indorsed this request by a supplementary proclamation to the people of this State. As a good and loyal citizen, it will be the duty of every man to obey these proclamations, and bestir himself to find out topics for thankfulness and turkeys for dinner. The clergy to-day will undoubtedly find abundant causes for gratitude, agreeing, as they do, with Shakspeare, that there is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow. The laity, who cannot look as far into a millstone, will be sorely puzzled to discover the reasons for thanksgiving, as they call to mind the conflagrations, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, murders, bankruptcies, cyclones, shipwrecks, epizootics, choleras, small-poxes, explosions, high taxes, assessments, and railroad and steamboat disasters which have occurred with cheerful regularity since last November. Notwithstanding the dismal catalogue of horrors, which has gone on increasing since we were last called upon to be thankful, we incline to the opinion that every man can look these calamities squarely in the face, and still have the audacity to be extremely thankful. Our gratitude to-day, which we shall express by attendance upon church and gormandizing upon roast turkey, chicken pie, and the other culinary aids to praise, it seems to us will not be based so much upon first-class blessings promptly received as upon the fact, that the calamities which have been showered down so liberally might have been a great deal worse than they are. This optimistic view of Thanksgiving will afford a grim sort of delight and consolation, and give a left-handed zest to the mince pie and walnuts. Upon this basis, therefore, we congratulate our readers upon the day we celebrate.

Let us be thankful, first of all, that we are living and are enjoying a fair degree of health. As Mr. Chadband observed, it is a great privilege to be a human child. Leaving out of consideration the evils and calamities which are current, there is much in the world worth living for yet, chief among which is the fact that Rubinstein comes next week, that the Widow Clicquot and Dry Monopole still abound, that there is still a blazing fire on the hearth, a good book or two in the library, plenty of warm-hearted and open-handed friends to help you enjoy all the good things of earth, and that Pallida Mors has not yet knocked at your doors, and beckoned you away to that quiet abode where no one is thankful but the worm.

Let us be thankful that, whereas a year ago we were groaning under a grievous visitation of fire, we are to-day again on our feet and able to walk without crutches; that our streets are once more full of busy life; that unsightly heaps of brick, and stone, and shattered walls have given place to elegant warehouses and palatial places of business; that the great currents of trade and commerce are once more running in their old channels; and that every man to-day, who cannot afford a turkey, can at least express his thankfulness to the Divine Being over chicken pie. Things might have been a great deal worse.

Let us be thankful that the Boston fire and the stringent money-market were deferred until we had got over the effects of our own conflagration, and that we were thus left free to get up on our feet again, with no danger of a relapse. Things might have been worse.

Let us be devoutly thankful that Brother Collier failed to convince the people of Boston that they needed relief, and that the funds we so bravely and enthusiastically resolved to give to the Hub, to replace its lost spoke, can now be applied to the payment of life insurance policies, South Park assessments, notes coming due, mortgages and other blessings in disguise, which otherwise might have made us a blessed army of paupers. Things might have been worse.

Let us be thankful that the epizootic has come and gone; that the horses are upon the streets once more, gayer and friskier than ever; that our prominent citizens are no longer obliged to draw freight through the streets, and that the fleet ox no longer imperils the lives of pedestrians with his caracolings and prancings. Let us be especially thankful in this connection that men and women have not been laid up with the Hipporhinorrhea, and that we are still spared to welcome the cholera next spring. Things might have been worse.

Let us be thankful that the street-cars are again running, and that those unfortunate beings who live in the rural districts south of Twenty-fifth street and west of Ashland avenue, are no longer obliged to foot it home after dark, the sport of the gentle west wind and the prey of the genial garroter. Things might have been worse.

Let us be thankful that the clergy and Mr. Greenebaum have at last succeeded in enforcing the Sunday law, and that, next Sabbath, only 2,000 saloons will be open. It might have been a great deal worse.

And while we are thankful for these great blessings, which might have been calamities, there are numerous minor blessings which are calculated to lead our thoughts into thankfulness. Let us be thankful that Victoria Woodhull is in jail; that the New York stock-brokers are scalping each other instead of the public; that the season of quail and venison has come; that J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee, only got $40,000 worth of Mutual Security; that the streets are to be renumbered; that flannels have risen; that General Grant has been elected, even if he wasn't our man; that beefsteak and mutton haven't had the epizootic; that our colored brethren have become fellow-citizens; that lovely women isn't voting yet, as a rule; that THE TRIBUNE has got out of the mire of Canal street; that Finnan haddies and Yarmouth bloaters will soon be here; that the Emperor of China has got married to one wife and eighty-one concubines, and that the Queen of Spain loves her husband; that hens still lay eggs and cows give milk; that we can all go to meeting twice on Sundays; that taxes don't come but once a year; that tenderloins are plenty; and in general for hoop-skirts, patent carpet stretchers, pew rents, corsets, coffee pots, French rolls, switches, one-horse cars, quartette choirs, beer, sermons, pretzels, amateur musicians, organ blowers, foreign missionaries, and woman the world over. Things might have been worse.

Let every man who has got a wife be thankful; if he has got children, let him be more thankful. Let every man who has got a home be thankful, and let him gather into that home to-day father, mother, children, aunts, uncles, and cousins, and let all be thankful things are no worse than they are. It is a day sacred to home and home influences, and there is no better way of expressing our thankfulness and enjoying our well-browned turkey than to seek out those homes which are turkeyless, and make them thankful also by sending them the bird which is sacred to the day, and the "fixins" to go with it. Whereby we make a deposit in Heaven to offset our manifold sins, and find out by virtue of a good deed that the world is not so bad after all as some would make it. Things might have been worse.

THE RAILROAD LAW AFFIRMED.

The case of the Railroad Commissioners of the State of Illinois against the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, just decided at Bloomington, is the first in the series which is to determine the constitutionality of the State Legislature. The suit was in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to forfeit the charter of the Company for demanding other rates for freight than those prescribed by the act of the Legislature, and especially for discriminating rates in the matter of local freights. The specific allegation was that the railroad collected $5.65 per thousand feet upon lumber from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles, and only $5 per thousand from Chicago to Bloomington, a distance of 126 miles. The railroad admitted the discrimination, but claimed that it was for the purpose of competing with the Illinois Central Railroad in carrying between Bloomington and Chicago, a competition that does not exist at Lexington. The Railroad Company also pleaded the inviolability of its charter, and that the act of the Legislature attempting to regulate its charges for freight was unconstitutional. To this plea a demurrer was entered, and the Court sustained the demurrer. Judge Tipton, of the Circuit Court, sustained the constitutionality of the law, holding that the people in creating corporations had not parted with the sovereign right, inherent in all governments, to protect the people from all abuses, extortions, or unjust discriminations on the part of corporations of its own creation. The argument made on the part of the railroad is, that the charter granted by the State is a contract made between it and the Company, and that, under that contract, the Company is authorized to fix its own rates of freight and of passenger fare; that the State cannot by subsequent legislation undertake to prescribe the rates to be charged by the Company, the Federal Constitution prohibiting the States from passing any laws impairing the obligation of contracts. Upon this ground, the violation of a provision of the National Constitution, the case will be carried ultimately to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will be finally determined. The issue presented by this case is a direct one. Has the Legislature of the State the authority, without any reservation in the charter, to establish maximum rates to be charged by the railroads for the transportation of freight and passengers, and is a railroad company, once incorporated, for ever after independent of Legislative control?

THE DIAMOND SWINDLE.

The great diamond swindle, which has just been exposed in San Francisco, was one of the most colossal frauds that has ever been attempted in the United States. The warning which was given in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, some months since, when it was first announced that large quantities of diamonds and other precious stones had been found in New Mexico, has been verified. A quietus has been given to the swindle, but not in time to save many persons from being heavily victimized. The speculation was worked up in the most ingenious manner, and was calculated to deceive even very cautious people. The original parties to the swindle purchased a large number of inferior and cheap gems in London and Paris, and mixed with them a few valuable stones. These they took to certain localities in New Mexico and Colorado, where the soil and crevices in the rocks were "salted" with them. This operation is by no means novel. There are parties in this State to-day who will remember to their sorrow similar transactions in the Galena mines, in which nuggets of ore, advantageously deposited, were made the basis of a valuable lead mine and stock certificates, which to-day are interesting souvenirs of their possessors' susceptibilities. Having deposited their gems, the first step of the swindlers was to flood the press with rumors of remarkable diamond discoveries in New Mexico, and thus stimulate public curiosity. The next move was the arrival of exploring parties in San Francisco, who brought with them large numbers of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, a few of which were exhibited in shop windows, and the remainder deposited in the Bank of California. A few of the most valuable specimens were tested by jewellers and experts, who, of course, reported favorably upon them. Shortly afterwards, packages of gems, purporting to come from New Mexico, were exhibited in the principal cities of the country, and some of the public journals were duped into giving glaring accounts of the new diamond fields. The game began to work, and, as soon as the public curiosity become excited, a stock company was formed, and General George B. McClellan was induced to take the Presidency of the Company, and the names of several respectable Eastern gentlemen, who would not knowingly have lent their influence to a swindle, appeared as Directors. The Company appointed a surveyor to explore the new diamond fields, and he, misled by the "salting," made a favorable report. The public began to bite at the gilded hook, and shares commenced selling lively. Immediately, similar reports of diamond discoveries came from Colorado. The wildest reports began to flood the newspapers, and the Associated Press lent its aid, without asking a question, to still further excite the people. The Arabian Nights' tales were outdone. Diamonds were found, quarts at a time. Rubies were shovelled up and forwarded to San Francisco. Emeralds, sapphires, and topazes became so common that the miners left them ungathered, while the virgin gold was strewn about so loosely and profusely in nuggets that it was of no more consequence than pebbles. All the while the public excitement increased, and shares sold faster and faster. The shareholders turned up their noses at solitaires, and would listen to nothing less than a half a peck of Kohinoors, while ordinary miners and explorers dreamed of clusters of rubies set with diamonds, necklaces of emeralds, and ropes of pearls. Whenever the project began to lag, a convenient explorer came in with a diamond worth half a million, or a ruby that summed up in its glitter one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At last the bubble bursts, and the great San Francisco and New York Mining and Commercial Company collapses, leaving nothing behind but the worthless paper upon which the certificates were written, while the originators of the swindle pockets the proceeds of the sale of shares, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional, which they obtained for the right of discovery. Mr. Clarence King, the eminent geologist, Mr. Colton, the State Surveyor, and other experts in mining, have visited the alleged diamond fields, and made their report, which furnishes conclusive evidence that the whole thing is a gigantic fraud. Mr. King states that they have explored the vicinity of the fields, and found diamonds and other precious stones on the surface and in the crevices of the rocks, but, in every instance, there was evidence that the soil had been tampered with, and where there was no such evidence no gems were found. Some diamonds were found in holes where it was clear that the holes were artificial. On the other hand, in the position where the inevitable laws of Nature would have deposited them, there were none to be found. The other reports which have been made corroborate Mr. King's statement, that the fields have been "salted."

This will be the last that will be heard of the diamond fields of New Mexico. It will be speedily consigned to the limbo where have gone before it the *morus multicaulis*, the South Sea Bubble, the Dutch bulbs, and other kindred schemes of speculation. It should not be allowed, however, to drop thus suddenly from public notice. For a part of this imposition the Associated Press is to blame, in spreading broadcast these ridiculous stories without a word of warning, after doubts had been expressed of their truth by several respectable newspapers. The general public is always quick to swallow reports which have a golden tinge or a diamond setting, notwithstanding the warnings of experience in the past. This gigantic fraud, furthermore, should not be allowed to fade out of memory until the originators of it are punished. The incorporators of the Company, and other prominent gentlemen, who may have been innocently duped into the prosecution of this ingenious swindle, owe it to their own good names and reputations to leave no stone unturned which shall help to bring the swindlers to justice. The public has little protection if such knaves as these are left at liberty to practice their ingenious frauds upon it without punishment.

PATENTS.

That was an ingenious inventor who applied, in 1870, for a patent on a combination of the hen-roost and the bee-hive, that would keep out the bee-moth without obstructing the entrance and exit of the bees. Observing that the bee-moth travels only at night, after the hens go to roost, while the bees work only by day, after the hens have left their roosts, he pivoted his hen-roost over his bee-hive so that the hen, when it went to roost, should shut the gates of the hive, and on leaving it at sunrise should reopen them.

Most patents, however, involve no such prodigious stride of inventive genius, but are the slightest variations possible from pre-existing inventions which have led to them. At the first boring for petroleum, twenty-five inventors of the same mode of raising the oil applied for patents on it at once. On the outbreak of the velocipede, a few years ago, 432 applications were made for patents in four months, of which thirty-three were independent inventors of the same idea. In 1851, but 2,000 patents were granted in this country. In 1870, there were 13,321 in the United States, to only 103 in Prussia. Massachusetts has 10 per cent of all American patents, Vermont only 1 per cent; the manufacturing States exceeding the agricultural in the number of their inventions. One thousand eight hundred patents have been issued for sewing machines and their attachments. In one year, 120 patents were granted for cultivators, 210 for plows, 180 for churns, 175 for washing machines, 151 for sewing machines, 140 for stoves, and 140 for grates. The introduction of the sewing, washing, and churning machines have lightened so vastly the labor of women, that if wind power could only be employed to drive them and to rock the baby, a farmer's wife might soon have plenty of leisure on her hands. Aerial navigation, the manufacture of the diamond from carbon, and a more economical use of the power of lightning, wind, and tide, are among the green fields and pastures new that still provoke the inventive genius of man. But the machine that would reap the largest fortune for the inventor would be a machine for "doing chores."

THE ROYAL CHINESE MARRIAGE.

The cable recently announced, with provoking brevity, the marriage of the young Emperor of China, which event took place on the 16th of October, simply stating that there was a procession to bring the bride to the palace, and that the whole affair was very quiet. From outward appearances it would seem that almost any one of our fashionable belles might outdo the Empress of China in wedding fuss and finery, but, after the wedding, circumstances are essentially different. Our fashionable lord and master has one woman to look after; the Chinese Emperor, young as he is, has one hundred and twenty, which may account for the fact that he is not inclined to make any great parade over his wedding. The officers, appointed for the purpose, select his wife for him, and the Chinese Rituals do the rest of the work. His marriage, therefore, is strictly mechanical, and not only mechanical, but geometrical also. He does not have to select his wife, but, starting with three as the ratio, he has to select three ladies of the first degree, nine of the second degree, twenty-seven of the third degree, and nine times nine concubines, and these compose the Imperial household or harem. The Emperor is not allowed to seek the society of the Empress, for a quiet chat alone with her, except at each full moon; but, while the moon is waxing and waning, he has full liberty to amuse himself in his harem. The Empress and her three friends of the first degree are kept busy with a routine of rites and sacrifices. The nine of the second degree have each nine of the concubines, whom they are obliged to instruct in female accomplishments. The twenty-seven of the third degree have to look after the servant-girls of the palace, keep them in due subordination, and prevent them from discharging the Emperor and the Empress, in which respect the latter have the advantage of the fashionable Occidental belle, notwithstanding her more gorgeous send-off on the wedding-day. Each one of the concubines is also expected to do a great deal of fancy embroidery. When the Empress dies, they are allowed to hold the wings which decorate the coffin, and, if any other prominent person attached to the Court should happen to die, they are allowed the pleasant privilege of washing the head of the late departed. The ladies of degree also have entrusted to them the duty of suppressing jealousies among the eighty-one concubines, as well as among their thirty-nine precious selves.

The facts as stated above afford reason enough why a royal wedding in China should be conducted in an unostentatious manner. It is highly probable that a Chicago bridegroom, if he had his wife picked out for him by some one else and sent to him, and was not allowed to see her but once a month, and support 120 other women besides, would look upon it as a very serious matter, and would not be disposed to make much of a splurge on his wedding-day. More especially would he not be inclined to do so if he were obliged to live comparatively alone with them, and be at their mercy, strictly secluded from the world. The young Chinese Emperor is said to be a very weak young man, fond of childish amusements, lazy, and inefficient in political administration. The prospects for the young gentleman, therefore, shut up alone with his 120 lady friends, are not of the most encouraging description.

The Dissection of a Poet.

Whatever Mr. Joaquin Miller may be, he can boast of having had an able woman for a wife. This may be a sort of morganatic accomplishment, but it is one which has helped a good many men on in the world. Clever wives have been known to make poets, and heroes, and statesmen of men who, without their help, might have remained in obscurity. The Poet of the Sierras may look to his divorced wife for a fame that "Kit Carson's Ride" will never give him. He is a selfish and ungrateful fellow, and may not appreciate what she is doing for him, but she does not hesitate. Whatever Joaquin may lack in thankfulness will be made up by the public, who will accept Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller's alliterative name as that of one of the sprightliest and spiciest little women of the day. It is not often that mankind has the pleasure of looking on while a poet is dissected by his wife, common as domestic surgery is nowadays. Minnie Myrtle has found an entirely new and uncultivated field, and she is improving it to the largest possible extent.

Mrs. Miller has delivered a second lecture in San Francisco. It presents a series of the most aggravating contrasts. In one sentence the accomplished pioneer speaks of her former husband in language that any man might envy, and carefully leads Joaquin and the audience into a trap which she snaps down so suddenly and savagely that there is no escape. Her scalpel is only a penknife, but it is not the less incisive because it insinuates itself slowly and delicately. It is delightful to hear her talking of the Poet of the Sierras as "one greater than I, the latchet of whose literary shoes I am not worthy to loosen." She says this from her intimate knowledge of him, and declares that, if anybody knows him any better, she will be glad to have that individual come forward, and they will mingle their tears together. She also feels confident that, if she has been right in coming before the public to earn money for her children, she will receive Joaquin's approval. In all her undertakings that threaten failure, he has hastened to condemn her with his usual earnestness; but if she is likely to succeed, she feels that he will rush forth to encourage her—and to divide the profits.

There is nothing half so absorbing in all of Joaquin Miller's descriptive verses as his wife's picture of that famous visit to Minnie's home; how she came out from the modest fisherman's cottage by the sea-side, looked upon his heels, dignified by his ponderous spurs, as he dismounted, and worshipped him; how they floated down the river in her canoe until the current threatened to carry them into the open sea, and then how he bellowed, "Pull, Minnie, for God's sake, pull!" Minnie had thought that nothing would have been grander than to go down to death locked in the arms of her own true love, but subsequent experience has taught her to be thankful that the turn of a wave saved her life. She is convinced that Joaquin, who threw off his coat, prepared to jump overboard, would have swam ashore without her. Mrs. Miller excuses her recent spouse for his desertion, because he was too poetic for domestic uses. His very religion was poetry. He did not like his children, both because they were strong and fat when they should have been pale and puny, and because they were legitimate, and consequently not poetical. His mind ran on the subject of death. He was constantly making new wills, the only point in which there was no variation being in his legacy to her—their love-letters. He always wanted to be burned after he died, and was disinterested enough to desire that she should become a part of the funeral pile.

One thing is certain,—Mrs. Minnie Myrtle Miller will need no future Harriet Beecher Stowe to vindicate her memory. If there is anything which can reconcile Miller's verses to the public, or make his career interesting to anybody, it is to be found in his wife's lectures,—the very opposite of the Caudle school, and a new model in satirical literature. Miller made a mistake when he gave up that woman to listen to the laments of New York chambermaids. He will never find another like her.

Street Numbers.

The work of the Common Council in furnishing some easy system of locating residences and business places in Chicago will be but half completed if they simply adopt the decimal system of numbering the buildings,—that is, commencing every block with an even hundred. This system, as suggested by Alderman Bond, and approved by the Council, is highly desirable, but it does not overcome the still greater difficulty of locating the streets. If a stranger in the city wishes to find Aberdeen street, or Waubansia avenue, it becomes necessary for him to discover some resident, not always easily found, who knows where it is, then secure a map of the city and a directory, write out instructions in detail, and spend the best part of a day in verifying them. It is no exaggeration to say that there are hundreds of streets in this city, the very names of which are utterly unknown to the oldest inhabitants. In so rapidly-growing a community, separated into three distinct divisions, like three different towns, what is now a complication will some day become an inextricable muddle. A system of street nomenclature can be made as simple and ready of reference as the system of numbering already adopted. It has been suggested to designate the streets running north and south as avenues, and those running east and west as streets, and number them all consecutively, beginning with the lake for the one and with the river, from both sides, for the other. Such an arrangement of streets, in connection with the decimal system of numbering the houses, would render Chicago, with its rectangular streets, the most convenient city in the country. The accommodation to strangers, and the saving of time to everybody, suggest an immediate change. Another reason why the change should be made at once is, that it will have to come eventually, and putting it into operation simultaneously with the change in the numbering system, would save expense by going over the whole ground at one time, and the confusion incident to it would only have to be endured once. The Common Council should give the subject its serious consideration.

POLITICAL.

Congress meets next Monday, when Wil[illegible] Machen will take his seat as Senator (for the winter only) *vice* Garret Davis, of Kentucky, deceased; and the following new members in the House:

Connecticut—Joseph R. Hawley, Rep., v. Strong.
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Louisiana—Alex. Boarman, Lib., v. McCleary.
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—What could be more strange than that Parson Brownlow should resign his seat in the Senate to make room for Andy Johnson; and yet, talk runs that way in Tennessee.

—The vote of Indiana:

	Liberal.		Republican.	
Oct.	Hendricks	189,424	Brown	[illegible]
Nov.	Greeley	163,632	Grant	186,[illegible]

The Bourbon vote of Indiana, which was 18[illegible] for Edgerton, in October, was 1,414 for O'Conor in November; and Charles Francis Adams, the candidate of the Anti-Secret Society party got 1 vote.

—The Louisiana Legislature, as counted in by Governor Warmoth and ordered to convene Dec. 9, is composed of 21 Liberals to 15 Republicans in the Senate, and 73 Liberals to 35 Republicans in the House. Warmoth declares McEnery, Liberal, elected Governor by 7,446 majority. The Longstreet-Herron Board of Canvassers, created by a State Judge who also served as Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, and who was himself a candidate for election, declares Kellogg elected Governor by 12,761 majority, with a Republican Legislature. A muddle was all the Republicans wanted, and they have got it.

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Liberal.		Republican.
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3. Parkhurst	10,275	Willard
4. Potter	11,4 1	Burrows
5. Reynolds	8,645	Foster
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[Eighth and Ninth Districts not complete.]

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The official returns, as they came in to the Secretary of State, were taken to the rooms of the Republican State Central Committee and "doctored;" and [illegible] majorities failing to fit in many instances, a [illegible]sion, consisting of Alex. McDonald, J. R. M[illegible] (Attorney General), T. D. W. Yonley (Chancellor), W. W. Wilshire (ex-Chief Justice), left here [Little Rock] in a body and scattered to remote parts of the State, under circumstances so suspicious as to [illegible] the belief that they went thither to make the [illegible]ties fit, whether or no.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

Ohio polled 528,000 votes, or nearly 100,000 more than Illinois. Yet, according to the census, we have 100,000 more people than our Western neighbor. [illegible] vote implies that we have nearly 500,000 [illegible]*itants.*

The vote of Illinois is 20,000 less than [illegible], but does this imply that the number of inhabitants has decreased?

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2. Wells	8,268	Bryson
3. Stone	5,197	Hilton
4. Hatcher	13,340	Ward
5. Bland	9,974	Seay
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8. Comings	13,235	Twitchell
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—The Liberal half of the Alabama Legislature, in the State House, counted and declared the vote for Governor, as follows: David P. Lewis, Republican, 89,878; Thomas H. Herndon, Liberal, 81,371; thus electing Lewis by [illegible] majority. The Republican half of the Legislature is sitting in the United States Court Room, only to furnish a pretext on which the United States Senate may seat the man whom it shall elect.

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There are 114 counties in Missouri; in [illegible] election, 41 of them gave majorities for [illegible] largest of these majorities being that in Douglas [illegible] the remaining counties, 73 in number, gave [illegible] for Greeley, the largest of these majorities being cast by St. Louis, 2,691. The 41 Republican [illegible] paid, in 1871, a gross amount of State and county [illegible] of $469,580; and the 73 Democratic and Liberal [illegible] paid $2,558,640—*more than five times as much.*

—Mayor John G. Baxter, of Louisville, [illegible] a technical doubt concerning his eligibility [illegible] election, and retires from the canvass.

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1. Wilkinson	10,854	Dunnell	[illegible]
2. Graham	10,837	Strait	[illegible]
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—Governor Hoffman has called the Commissioners on Constitutional Revision, in New York, to meet at Albany, Dec. 4.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Reading your article on steamboat inspection in to-day's paper reminds me of a condition of things that existed not long since upon the Upper Mississippi, and may yet, for aught I know.

At the time referred to,—about four years ago,—the Deputy and Acting Inspector of Boilers on those waters was the shop foreman of the principal Packet Company upon said waters, and filled both positions for some time before and after that period.

How likely such a private dependant would be to discharge the responsible and highly important duties of his public position with fearless independence, can be readily guessed by the most superficial.

How many similar instances of abuse elsewhere exist in the administration of such service, can only be surmised; but such a gross perversion of law, when safety to human life is so involved, ought to elicit something more than a passing remark upon those who are guilty and responsible for, the outrage upon the public safety.

Any one who doubts the substantial truth of the foregoing statement can learn the facts by inquiring at LaCrosse, Wis.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1872.

Remarkable Case of Perjury.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 27.—Asa Shooks, who was arrested near Monroe, Wis., last Saturday, for the alleged murder of an unknown man, was discharged from custody to-day, the witness who made the affidavit against him having admitted that he swore to a falsehood, being hired to do so by a Norwegian who had some spite against Shooks. The witness is under arrest, and will be made to suffer for his perjury. Shooks is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Green County.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Immigrant Abuses to be Reformed.

The Great Postal Route—Completion of a Double Track.

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THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

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At the time referred to,—about four years ago,—the Deputy and Acting Inspector of Boilers on those waters was the shop *foreman* of the principal Packet Company upon said waters, and filled both positions for some time before and after that period.

How likely such a private dependant would be to discharge the responsible and highly important duties of his public position with fearless independence, can be readily guessed by the most superficial.

How many similar instances of abuse may elsewhere exist in the administration of such service, can only be surmised; but such a gross perversion of law, when safety to human life is so largely involved, ought to elicit something more than a passing remark upon those who are guilty of and responsible for, the outrage upon the public safety.

Any one who doubts the substantial truth of the foregoing statement can learn the facts by inquiring at LaCrosse, Wis.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25, 1872.

Remarkable Case of Perjury.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 27.—Asa Shooks, who was arrested near Monroe, Wis., last Saturday, for the alleged murder of an unknown man, was discharged from custody to-day, the witness who made the affidavit against him having admitted that he swore to a falsehood, being hired to do so by a Norwegian who had some grudge against Shooks. The witness is under arrest, and will be made to suffer for his perjury. Shooks is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Green County.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Immigrant Abuses to be Reformed.

The Great Postal Route---Completion of a Double Track.

Additional Union Stock Yards Accommodations.

A few weeks ago THE TRIBUNE made a complete exposé of the immigrant business, as carried on in this city, wherein it showed that gross abuses and impositions had been for years practised upon the immigrants by so-called respectable corporations, and that the city was entirely without a public system whereby the immigrant might receive protection. The revelations then made caused much astonishment. It was known that impositions were often practiced, but the existence of such a system of wholesale abuse, permitted, and often sustained, by men from whom the immigrant might reasonably expect protection, was not suspected; and when known, caused much righteous indignation. The publication of the charges has been productive of considerable good. It has awakened the foreign-born population of the city to watchfulness regarding their brethren "just in" from the old country, which bids fair to effect a complete reform in the immigrant business of the city,—a reform devoutly to be wished for, for the situation of the immigrant upon his arrival in a strange land is, at the best, dreary and discouraging.

Among the reforms recently begun for the convenience and protection of immigrants, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company propose to put on their road, about the 8th of December, a special train for immigrants. It will be run at the ordinary speed of passenger trains, and will consist of neat and comfortable cars, constructed for the purpose. This train will stop only for wood and water, and at regular eating-stations. The managers of the road are determined hereafter that no immigrants arriving in the city over their road shall be victimized, and to that end, they will organize simultaneously with the starting of this train, an immigrant bureau which shall offer to immigrants secure protection from imposition. This action of the Lake Shore Road, is very praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped will be emulated by all the railroad companies of this city. They are largely responsible for the outrageous treatment that immigrants have received, and it lies with them to effect a reform of the present miserable system.

A GREAT POSTAL ROUTE.

It is claimed by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway that their road is the greatest postal route in the United States. Eight postal cars are run on this road daily. About fifty men are employed on the cars, and the force will soon be increased. Trains going east carry daily an average of 180,000 letters. This does not include the very large newspaper mail, which goes over this route. The train which leaves Chicago in the morning, going east, carries ten postal clerks, who make up the mail for 280 offices along the line. The managers of the road have recently put upon the line three new postal cars, which cost over $5,000 each. Superintendent Banks, of the United States Railway Postal Department, has selected this road as one of the proposed routes for the India and Asiatic mails, soon to be carried through this country. These mails will swell the amount of mail matter passing over the Lake Shore road to eight times its present bulk, and it will be necessary for the road to run a train composed entirely of postal cars. By this proposed arrangement India and Asiatic mails will save eight days, and it is therefore thought that it will be inaugurated as soon as a short line of railroad, running from the south coast of New Brunswick to the interior is completed. When this mail line is opened, the "pathway around the world" will be opened through Chicago, which will fix our destiny as the future great city of the interior.

A DOUBLE TRACK COMPLETED.

The Lake Shore Road has completed its double track from Chicago to Buffalo, 539 miles, with the exception of 90 miles between Erie and Dunkirk, and this gap will shortly be filled. Of this, 400 miles are laid with steel rails, which are being rapidly substituted for iron over the whole route.

THE MAGNIFICENT AND STUPENDOUS DEPOT,

now erecting in this city by this road, would have been occupied next month, but for the partial suspension of the American Bridge Company, who were the contractors for the iron work of the truss-roof. The work has been resumed, and the company expect to occupy it in February. This depot will far surpass the old one in architectural elegance and size. It covers over two and a half acres of ground, and will cost from $350,000 to $400,000. It is safe to say that this depot will not be surpassed in stately appearance by any similar structure in the United States.

STOCK YARD ACCOMMODATIONS.

Long before the completion of the Union Stock Yards, the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, and the South Chicago City Railway Companies were running dummy trains between that suburb and the city, and for a time the facilities for getting to and from the yards, furnished by these two routes, proved ample. But the rapid expansion of our live stock trade and the consequent large increase in the number of visitors, attracted thither, by business or curiosity, called for increased accommodations, and, in response to this call, in the summer of 1868, the Lumberman's Omnibus Company commenced running a line of buses on Halsted street from the yards to Twenty-second street. The Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, and the State street dummies were also induced to make more frequent trips, and, up to within comparatively a recent period, there was no occasion for complaint on account of a lack of transportation. A few months since, a paper numerously signed was presented to the managers of the Chicago & Rock Island Road, petitioning them to run a train for the accommodation of packers, commission men, shippers, and others engaged in business at and in the vicinity of the yards, but their prayer was not granted. A little more than a fortnight ago, when the prevalence of the epizootic caused a suspension of travel by horse-car, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern was importuned to furnish the much-needed increase in facilities for reaching the yards. In accordance with this request an accommodation train is now being run as follows: Leaving Van Buren street at 6:10 a. m., 7:35 a. m., 2:25 p. m., 4:30 p. m., and 7:30 p. m., they arrive at the Stock Yards at 6:45 a. m., 4:10 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:05 p. m., and 8:04 p. m.. The Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Company run trains as follows: Leave Madison street depot at 6:20, 8:00 and 10:00 a. m.; at 12:01, 2:30, and 4:50 p. m., and arrive at the yards at 6:50, 8:30, and 10:30 a. m., and at 12:30, 3:00, and 5:30 p. m. By the State street line two horse-cars leave Thirty-fourth street every half hour.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

The County Clerk issued sixteen marriage licenses yesterday.

Hon. J. S. Hildrup, of Belvidere, is at the Briggs.

Colonel R. G. Ingersoll was at the Tremont yesterday.

General John B. Sanborn, of St. Paul, was at the Sherman yesterday.

C. E. Perkins and A. C. Tollyland, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, are at the Tremont.

A. Anderson, Vice President of the T., W. & W. Railroad, was in the city yesterday at the Tremont.

A general meeting of the society known as the Ladies' Christian Union is called at Mrs. George S. Scott's, No. 368 West Washington street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

At the Gardner yesterday were F. N. Finney, St. Thomas; T. J. Whitman, W. A. Stone, St. Louis; W. A. Dorrey, Cincinnati; W. B. Smith, Boston.

The Ogden School will be opened Monday, Dec. 3. Mr. Heath, the Principal, will be at the building on Saturday, Dec. 1, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 12 m., for the purpose of receiving pupils.

Nineteen boys, whose ages range from 10 to 16 years, convicted of various offences at the last term of the Criminal Court, were sent to the Reform School at Pontiac, yesterday.

The lowest temperature indicated by the thermometer yesterday, and reported by L. Manasse, was 6° above zero at 8 o'clock; the highest 16° above, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Mayor's office ante-room had upon its door yesterday the following cheering laconism: "This office will close to-morrow, on the supposition that the Mayor has a Turkey at home." H. F. White, Secretary."

The following were at the Tremont, yesterday: J. Bryan, New York; H. S. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio; H. J. English, San Francisco; Colonel W. H. Gorden, Boston.

Accumulations of rubbish in the buildings No. 22 West Randolph street and No. 60 West Lake street occasioned small fires in those establishments at an early hour yesterday morning. The damage in each case was trifling.

Hugh Barnes, John Haskins, Toronto; J. W. Parish, Washington, D. C.; J. P. Bayly, New York; S. N. Bronson, Marquette; M. Collins, St. Louis; B. Thackery, Philadelphia, are at the Sherman.

Mr. Alfred L. Pounstone, who was for some time connected with an evening paper in Chicago, has associated himself with the Elgin *Gazette*, in the capacity of secretary and business manager. His friends wish him well in his new position.

The residences of Mr. J. H. Kuhn and Mr. Kendig, on West Jackson street, suffered severely from the depredations of sneak-thieves on Tuesday night. The former was robbed of about $100, and the latter of nearly $300, worth of jewelry and fancy articles.

In accordance with his custom, observed for many years, Mr. C. L. Wilson, of the *Evening Journal*, last evening presented each of his married employes with a turkey, to assist in the appropriate observance of the National Thanksgiving Day.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: S. C. Haskins, Columbus, Ohio; Geo. W. McBride, Mansfield, Ohio; S. G. Clark, Springfield, Ill.; John Gray, Burlington; J. Jenkins, Milwaukee; H. L. Pilcher, Benton Harbor, Mich.

At the Briggs yesterday: J. W. Dain, Philadelphia; O. S. Eaton, Galveston, Texas; H. Landon, Salisbury, Conn.; A. R. Foote, St. Louis; O. A. Baker, Toledo; A. L. Ellis, Hartford, Conn.; C. C. Hixson, La Crosse; M. B. Baldwin, Salt Lake; B. D. Minor, Indiana; D. T. Leahy, New York.

Sergeant Fox, of the Union Park Station, reports that the corner of Paulina street and Warren avenue was the scene of a domestic unpleasantness on Tuesday evening, in which a husband and wife and a male friend of the lady's were mixed up. Two pistol shots were discharged in the air, but nobody was injured. No arrests were made, and no names are given.

Mrs. Mary F. Scott-Siddons, the charming and talented reader, known to Chicago theatre-goers by her visit here two or three years ago, will give some readings on Monday evening in the Star Lecture Course. Those who heard Miss Cushman will be anxious to compare with that eminent lady one who is said to be her equal in a great many respects, and who is claimed by others to be her superior.

Peri, the murderer, was taken to Joliet yesterday by Jailor Folz. His wife was present when he was released from his cell in the County Jail, and wept when she embraced him. His only intelligible remark to her was, "What for you cry?" He was permitted to bid good-bye to the prisoners in the jail, and, when leaving, kissed Ed. Longley, Deputy Sheriff, and Clark, the keeper of the jail records.

One must go abroad to learn news, especially the news that Chicago men are not ahead of the world in business shrewdness. During the prevalence of the epizootic in this city, Amana Colony, Iowa, sent a train of wheat to Chicago, but were notified before its arrival that it could not be handled on account of the horse disease. They therefore shipped four yoke of oxen to this city to do the required work, and then sold them for $300 per yoke.

The sale of seats for the Rubinstein concerts, which commenced yesterday morning, will continue all the week. It would seem to be almost unnecessary to remind our readers that these concerts are of the very highest order, and will be the most important event of the musical season. The seats are going rapidly, and those who intend to patronize the season should apply without delay at the box office.

Mr. Samuel A. Ashton is a candidate for Chairman of the new Board of County Commissioners, and, in the event of his election, Commissioner Crawford it is understood will be put at the head of the Building Committee. Mr. Carter H. Harrison has been invited to run, and Mr. H. B. "Buffalo" Miller has stated his intention of running without invitation. The new Board will meet on Monday, when a Chairman will be chosen.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. E. Heath, Postmaster at Oshkosh, Wis., while in the act of stepping on a street car at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Gurley street, was run over by the wagon of Philip Mass, a liquor dealer at No. 376 West Twelfth street. Four of his ribs were broken, and he was otherwise injured. He was attended at a drug store, and sent home on the Northwestern train.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Tuesday, Augustus Adler and John Schaack quarreled in a saloon on Twelfth street, about some trifling matter, and during the disturbance the former was shot and seriously injured in the right side by his opponent. Sergeant O'Donnell arrested Schaack shortly afterward and lodged him in the Twelfth street Station. Adler lies in a precarious condition at his home, No. 219 Coolidge street.

The tug-boat Johnson, lying on the east side of the river, between Randolph and Lake streets, took fire in the pilot-house about 7 o'clock last evening, and was damaged to the extent of about $150 before the flames were extinguished. An alarm was sounded from Box 273. The origin of the fire is unknown; it may have originated from the boiler, or it may have been the work of an incendiary. The boat is said to be insured. This is the fourth tug-boat fire during the present month.

A police officer noticed several boys coming out of an alley between State street and Third avenue, last evening, with a large quantity of gas fixtures in their possession. The whole party looked so suspicious that the officer seized the one who carried the heaviest burden and took him to the station, where he gave the name of Joseph Weber. There can be no doubt but the gas fixtures were stolen. Persons who have lost such articles should call at the Harrison Street Station and examine them.

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a man named Thomas Worley, residing at No. 549 South Canal street, swallowed a dose of morphine, and died from its effects at 2 o'clock in the morning. The doctor who was summoned did not arrive in time to render him any assistance. Deceased was a widower, without children, an Englishman, and 38 years of age. He was a confectioner by trade. No cause is assigned for the suicide. An inquest was held, at which it was shown that Worley purchased the poison at a drug store at the corner of Canal and Wilson streets, alleging that he wanted to use it in cough candy.

A terrible fatal accident occurred yesterday forenoon, shortly after 10 o'clock, at J. V. Farwell & Co.'s new building, corner of Monroe and Franklin streets. Two plasterers, named William White and William Dobbies, were engaged in plastering the outside of the building about sixty feet from the ground. By the breaking down of one end of the scaffold upon which they stood, which, as was afterward discovered, was very insecurely nailed, both men were precipitated into the street, and were instantly killed. The victims of this frightful accident were English by birth, and were both married. White resided near the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-first street, and Dobbies at Lake Forest. An inquest was held, resulting in a verdict of accidental death.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock for the consideration of matters pertaining to the Fire Department. There were present Commissioners Talcott, Sheridan, Klokke, and Davis. The first-named gentleman presided. There was very little of any consequence to be done, and the Board knew it; hence the flatulence of that body during the meeting. A fine opportunity for discussion appeared in a motion to abolish the office of Superintendent of Repairs, held by William Horner for the past ten months. After a windiness that put to the blush the howling blast out of doors, with the additional advantage of warmth, it was determined by the Board to abolish the office, the requirements of the department not being urgent enough to warrant the expense entailed by the office. The Board also discussed in the same way a suggestion to appoint a foreman to act as Assistant Marshal when necessary, but nothing definite was done about it.

Facts for the People.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1872.—We use the "new" Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine in our manufactory. Have tried various shuttle machines, but none can compare with the "new" Wheeler & Wilson. We consider it the best sewing machine for all kinds of work that we have ever used. COYLE & DICKINSON, Manufacturers of the "Chicago" Shirt, No. 739 West Lake street, Chicago.

Main office and salesroom of the New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, No. 338 West Madison street. Branch, No. 960 Wabash avenue, near Twenty-second street. Burnham & Flannery, City Agents.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

Lectures on Greece and France—Foot-Ball.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 23, 1872.

Last Wednesday evening, in response to the invitation of the Students' Lecture Association, the Rev. M. L. D'Ooge, Professor of Greek, gave a lecture, entitled "A Month in Athens." Professor D'Ooge has recently resumed his duties in the University, having been absent for the last two years, travelling and studying in Europe. The lecture was carefully prepared, full of classic allusion and beauty. The present state of Greece was fully described; the political, religious, and social condition of its people clearly brought out; and the appearance of its ruins was graphically pictured. He represents the Grecians as being full of sympathy and interest for Americans over any other nationality, and also great admirers of our Government and institutions. He assailed the prevalent incorrect impression of the extent of brigandage in Greece, and the alleged sympathy or indifference with which it is there regarded. The responsibility of the brigandage should rest upon the Turks, not upon the Greeks, for it was pursued only on the borders, and by Turks, whom the supineness of the Turkish Government allowed to exist.

It is reported that Professor D'Ooge will deliver this interesting lecture in other places during the winter.

Professor C. K. Adams this week began his lecture to the University on the History of France, from the time of the Revolution down to the present. The subject will be embraced in a course of ten lectures, two of which he gave last week. It is a subject to which he has given special attention, and it promises to be full of interest and instruction. He handles it in quite a philosophical aspect, dwelling on the social, moral, and religious condition of the French people before the Revolution, and the influence and character of the leading men of that period. He carried along, at the same time, a comparative view of German history, and a review of the two theories of education and government, and the policies which strengthened the German and corrupted the French people.

The Law and Medical students, on Saturday last, laid aside their dignity to engage in a game of foot-ball. The afternoon was cold and windy, and the ground was hard and slippery; and, after a couple of games, in which the "Laws" were victorious, they all adjourned to the Law-lecture room, where a hobnobbing and fraternization ensued,—a sort of temporary Mutual Admiration Society. S. C. E.

STABBED WITH AN ICE-PICK.

About 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon two men, named Charles Barhite and Michael Dowling, entered the saloon No. 55 North Clark street, owned by a German named Kattenbach, and called for a drink, which was furnished them by the bar-tender, Herman Smeale. The refreshments were rapidly disposed of, but before the men left the place they became involved in a wordy altercation with Smeale, probably about the settlement of the bill. The bar-tender seized an ice-pick and stepped from behind the counter to eject his troublesome customers. In attempting to do so he stabbed Barhite in the back with the ugly weapon, inflicting a wound which may prove fatal, and then fled. He had not been arrested at a late hour last night. Barhite was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital for treatment. He was once employed by the North Division Street Railway Company as a driver, but had been away from the city for some time, and only returned on Tuesday from Michigan. He and his companion were perfectly sober when the disturbance commenced, and the bartender does not appear to have been under the influence of liquor.

CELEBRATION OF ST. CECILIA'S DAY.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, IND., Nov. 22, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The patroness of Christian music has of late years been generally recognized throughout the United States, not only among Catholics, but even by musical societies not Professedly of any denomination. At Notre Dame, however, the earliest impulse was given to this laudable custom, and it is still kept up with unabated vigor.

The St. Cecilia Philomathean Association, under the guidance of Professor Lyon, celebrated their patronal festival by a grand entertainment given to the President, officers, professors and students of the College, together with numerous invited guests, among whom we observed the Very Rev. Father E. Sorin, General S. S. C., and founder of the University of Notre Dame. Music by the Notre Dame University Cornet Band greeted the guests on their entrance, followed by a fine orchestral piece, "Lodoiska," by Kreutzer. An address by Master L. O. Hibben, of Chicago, was well delivered and received; and we may say the same of the "Ode to St. Cecelia," delivered by Master E. Ohmer, and of another suitable piece by Master J. Langenderfer.

The play, which was the principal part of the entertainment, was the "Recognition,"—a drama of the fifteenth century, in four acts, written expressly for the St. Cicilians, by the Rev. A. Lemonnier, S. S. C., who now ably fills the responsible office of President of the University. This drama is published in the "American Elocutionist," in which work it forms one of the most attractive pieces. On this occasion, the principal parts were taken as follows: The *Duke of Spoleto*, by Master L. O. Hibben, with the fire and lofty spirit necessary to the presentation of the character *Ricardo*, his squire, very neatly, by Master W. Meyer; the *Prince of Macerata*, with great dignity, by Master L. Whittaker; the difficult part of *Count Bartolo*, by Master J. P. Devine, in an able and impressive style; *Antonio*, the youth upon whose mysterious fate the interest of the drama chiefly turns, by Master E. Ohmer; *Balthasar*, the bluff and hearty cross-bowman, by Master F. A. Egan; and *Stephano*, the old pedagogue, by Master J. Langenderfer. Among the accessory parts, those taken by Masters H. Hunt and O. Waterman were performed in a manner specially worthy of commendation; and, in fact, the drama was a complete success.

At its close, the Rev. W. O'Rourke, Professor of Ancient Literature, made some remarks in his usual eloquent style, apply illustrating the benefit of Literary Societies to the student, and exhorting all, if possible, to avail themselves of the privileges therein offered. An appropriate march, for retiring, concluded the exercises of the evening, and the company dispersed, well pleased with what they had seen and heard.

Brunswick Billiard Hall.

Among the elegant establishments of rebuilt Chicago few will be found to exceed, in the luxuriousness of their appointments and superior arrangements for the comfort of visitors, the fine new Brunswick Billiard Hall, on Washington street, between Fifth avenue and Franklin, which will be opened to-day by Mr. Ernst Sadler. This spacious hall is furnished with nine superb "Star of the West" tables, elaborately inlaid, and finished in the unrivalled style which characterizes the workmanship of the old reliable Pioneer Billiard Manufactory of J. M. Brunswick, Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Adams street. The new hall, under Mr. Sadler's popular management, is sure of a prosperous career. Mr. John Gruber, well known in connection with the old Brunswick Billiard Hall, is the Superintendent.

Douglas Place and Other Property at Auction.

On Friday morning, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 186 East Madison street, C. C. Thayer & Co., Real Estate Auctioneers, will sell three lots, fronting on Douglas place, between Prairie and Indiana avenues; 30 lots in Subdivision of Hitt's Subdivision, Washington Heights, conveniently located, being but a short distance from the main or junction depot; and 25 lots in Phare's Subdivision, fronting on Chester avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, convenient to railroads, and in vicinity of the Boulevard. All very choice and desirable property.

A Bargain in Sewing Machines.

One of the largest stocks of all kinds of sewing machines in the West will be disposed of during the month of December. The attention of dealers in second-hand machines is especially invited, as the entire stock will be sold, intact or in lots to suit, at the buyer's price. Apply to E. Smith, No. 235 Blue Island avenue, Chicago.

Elison & Foster, Auctioneers.

Two hundred fine oil paintings will be sold at auction at store No. 207 West Madison street, commencing on Friday, Nov. 29, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock p. m. The collection embraces many fine works by American and foreign artists, and are well worthy the attention of picture buyers.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw pure Geyser at the "Spa."

The Erie Canal.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The Liverpool and Rochester Towing Company have withdrawn their horses from this city, and paid off a number of their employes to-day. The cause is that all the boats belonging to this line have either gone east or west of this city. Boats are now being loaded for various points along the canal.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Schooner Souvenir Ashore—All Hands Lost.

A private despatch was received in this city, from Pentwater, Mich., at a late hour last evening, stating that the schooner Souvenir went ashore at Ludington in a recent severe gale, and that every member of her crew had perished. The particulars of the terrible disaster were not given. The Souvenir is believed to have been a Chicago vessel, and to have been manned principally by Chicago seamen.

A Lost Treasure Found.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 16.

The Leocadia expedition is a success. The divers have already secured enough Mexican dollars from that sunken galleon to pay all expenses, and this instance, of course, is debarred from the category of calamitous researches. In the vernacular of the home-made mineralogist, a new lead has been struck. The romance this time dates in the year 1826. One dark and stormy night, the wind blowing furiously from the southeast, and the rain falling in miniature torrents, a train of black-eyed mules, swaying beneath the weight of heavy burdens, might possibly have been discovered at close range, and with the aid of a marine glass, filing slowly and solemnly along the beach at Callao harbor to where three long, black boats, striped with white, and furnished with strong oaken thole-pins, dipped gracefully to the swelling waves, and were held in place by muffled oars in the hands of bronzed seamen. At times the boisterous bay flung its waters upon the oarsmen, and they cursed the fate that called them to duty on such a night and in such a place. A tall, dark-complexioned man, whose face wore a sinister aspect, followed in close proximity to the mule-train; and after him came a dozen Peruvian soldiers, who evidently formed his body-guard. Opposite the point where the boats were in waiting he blew a blast, and the signal was instantly answered by Don Quixote Cajoler, the leader of the marine party. The boats dashed through the high sea to the land, and the work of removing the contents of the mule-packs to a vessel lying in the harbor speedily began. All night long the boats plied between the galleon and shore to bring away Government treasure that was in danger of falling into the hands of the revolutionists. It was not deemed safe for the boats to carry more than 100 pounds of treasure at one time, and the work of the transfer was on this account prolonged until the gray of the morning. The last boat that arrived brought to the vessel the officer who had commanded the escort of the train and fifteen or twenty million dollars worth of diamonds, and half a million dollars in treasure that had been overlooked in the confusion incidental to the removal. As daylight was fast approaching it was suggested that these remnants be left to the soldiers, who had been faithful to the Government in guarding the bulk of the treasure, and this course would have been taken had not the officers thought it best to act to the contrary. Next day the crew of the galleon mutinied, killed all the officers, flung their bodies overboard, and put to sea, sailing for the Galapagos Islands. Fifty million dollars in doubloons was buried on the largest island of the Galapagos group, near the base of one of the coral mountains. The galleons then sailed to Cocos Island, and near the extremity of a cape buried the remainder of the spoils in large boxes, marking the location by running a chain cable from the boxes to the ocean, so that by grappling the chain the treasure could be easily found. The galleon sailed away after the completion of the job by the crew, and none of the original locaters returned to the claim, only two of a party surviving a storm that soon after wrecked the ship. The survivors took a solemn oath never to reveal the secret of the buried plunder unless it could be shared between them, and the compact was faithfully kept on the part of one, who died a few years ago; and when death claimed the second, last year, a sailor boarding-house keeper, of this city, he felt that he was released from his obligation, and told the story to his wife before dissolution. The colored barkeeper of the establishment, who is called Spanish Joe, out of compliment to his complexion, married the widow and the secret at one and the same time, and a few months ago began to boast about what he knew in connection with the affair. Several of our shrewd, sharp-eared, and long-sighted business men obtained an interview with the possessor of this great secret, and were so impressed with the truth of his story that they projected an expedition to seek the buried wealth. A schooner was purchased and fitted up for the voyage, the officers and crew repaired on board, and the vessel lay in this harbor awaiting sailing orders. The darkey, meantime, had sold out his business with the merchant marine and removed to the bustling city of Petaluma, and days and weeks passed without his appearance. All messages and financial tenders failed to draw Joseph from his rural retreat, and at last accounts the schooner was swinging idly by her right bower, the capitalists were smiling ruefully at elaborate provision bills, and the darkey was missing.

Pere Hyacinthe.

Paris Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Father Hyacinthe, or as, since his Hyacinthian days of celibacy are past, we should say Rev. M. Loyson, crops out in two letters to the public prints this week. One most thoroughly refutes by quiet show of proofs a lying accusation lately brought against him, of having violated a literary confidence reposed in him by Montalembert, in letting out to print a certain manuscript intrusted by that distinguished liberal but orthodox Catholic gentleman to him just before he left his convent and broke with the Church. Added to this direct charge of breach of confidence is the implication, strengthened to assertion by the accuser's misrepresentation of isolated facts of another order, that Hyacinthe's leaving of his convent was followed by a rupture of all good relations between him and Montalembert. That this implication is grossly erroneous, the Rev. Loyson unfolds by straightforward citations from letters of Montalembert of later date, with potentest clearness. The other letter is addressed to the *Univers*, the very able and brutal organ of the black Radical Ultramontane party in France. It is in answer to its chief editor, Veuillot's virulent and indecent abuse of Mr. Loyson, apropos of his marriage with the American widow. It is in good taste, courteous in tone, and of a mild, forgiving, Christian spirit —which does not exclude, on the contrary of itself is, under the circumstances, an epigrammatic pungency;

"It is late to reply to your insults of two months ago. My excuse is that, on principle, I do not read your journal, which I have long regarded as the least Christian of any in the world. Your excuses of injustice, violence, and hatred pain me, as a Christian; as a man I let them pass, feel almost honored by them. In any case, I want to tell you that I forgive you, love you. I am not of those who think you are playing a part; I think you are not a hypocrite, but a fanatic, which is different and better—say not so bad—and deserve respectful pity.

"I shall continue, despite what you may say, sir, to celebrate the mass, as did the married priests and bishops of the early ages, as the married priests of the East still do,—and shall ask God to show your misled, but believing soul, the extent of the havoc you are doing to the Church while meaning to serve it. Believe, sir and brother in Christ Jesus, in my most sincere and devout sentiments and charity to youward.

"HYACINTHE LOYSON."

To which and whom Mr. devout editor Louis Veuillot, ex-wine shopkeeper, responds with characteristic fraternal humility. "Let God forgive him, I have no objection. That is not my business. My business is to sprinkle him with chlorides and vinegar, and to light fumigations round about him that may render him less dangerous. To be forgiven, it is not enough that he loves me. He must weep. He is not yet entered on the right road."

A Fatal Quarrel.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—In Brooklyn, Ellen Tierney, a widow, living at 162 Fulton street, and Bridget McAlpine quarrelled yesterday. Jealousy was the cause, and Mrs. McAlpine accused Tierney of having too intimate relations with her husband. She then struck Tierney, when the latter seized a brown pitcher and struck Mrs. McAlpine on the side of the head with the jagged edge of the vessel, causing a terrible wound, two inches long. Mrs. McAlpine fell insensible, and the doctors pronounce the wound mortal.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Wall street was quiet to-day, the holiday, to-morrow, deterring many operators from entering into engagements to any large extent.

Money, after loaning as high as 1-32 per day, became easy at 6@7, with exceptions as low as 3@4.

Sterling dull, at 108¼@108½ for long, and 109½ @110 for short sight.

Gold dull all day, at $1.12⅝@1.12¾, closing at $1.12¾; loans 1-64 to flat for use, and 1@6 per cent for carrying. Clearings $62,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $194,000. Export, $134,431 in silver bars.

Governments firm and ¼ per cent higher.

State bonds dull and steady.

Stocks were quiet; opened steady, but declined ¼@½ per cent during the forenoon, but in the afternoon became firm, and advanced ½@2¾ per cent, closing steady at a slight reaction from the highest rates. Pacific Mail was the exception to the rest of the market, falling during the day from 89⅛ to 87. The chief features of the rise were Wabash and Lake Shore, with indications that Daniel Drew was giving somebody a twist on the former. Smith is reported arranging his differences with Gould directly.

The Stock and Gold Exchanges will be closed to-morrow.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅝	Coupons, 68	115⅛
5-20s of '62	112⅛	New 5s	109⅛
Coupons, '64	112⅞	10-40s	108⅛
Coupons, '65	113½	Currency 6s	113⅝
Coupons, '65 (new)	115⅝	Currency 5s	109⅝
Coupons, '67	115⅝		

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94⅛	Virginias, old	48
Tennessees, old	75⅛	North Carolinas, old	35⅛
Tennessees, new	75⅛	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	102	St. Paul pfd	75⅛
W. U. Tel	77⅛	Wabash	69⅝
Quicksilver	44⅛	Wabash pfd	72
Adams Express	91⅝	Fort Wayne	92
Wells Fargo	87⅛	Terre Haute	15
American Express	70⅛	Terre Haute pfd	35
United States Ex	78⅛	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	87	C. & A. pfd	112
New York Central	94⅛	O. & M.	47
Erie	53⅝	C., C. & C.	88
Erie pfd	73	C., B. & Q.	139
Harlem	113⅝	Lake Shore	93⅛
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	33⅛
Michigan Central	114⅛	Illinois Central	126
Pittsburgh	86⅝	Un. Pacific stocks	35⅛
Northwestern	85⅛	Cen. Pacific bonds	100
N. W. pfd	90	U. P. bonds	87⅛
Rock Island	109⅞	Del., Lac & W.	96⅛
N. J. Cen	102⅛	B., H. & Erie	8
St. Paul	53		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—11 a. m.—Flour, 30s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 8d@11s 10d; Spring, 11s 4d@11s 10d; white, 12s 6d@12s 8d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 29s. Pork, 57s. Lard, 37s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27—5 p. m.—Market steady and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 27—Consols—Money, 92⅛@92⅞; account, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 87⅛; Erie, 40⅛.

The immense influx of bullion into the Bank of England continues, and the rate of discount will probably be reduced.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 27.—Five-twenties of '62, 94⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Rentes, 52f 82c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 9⅞@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10⅛d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; middling Orleans November, 10 3-16d.

Breadstuffs steady; red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 29s.

Cheese, 65s.

Cumberland middles, 33s 6d; short rib, 36s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including 25 cars reported to arrive, 3,740 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 6,290, or 370 cars, against 375 cars for the same time last week. The market is slow at ⅛c decline on medium and common cattle, and ⅛c on good stock from last week's closing rates. Buyers are not disposed to hold their purchases over the holidays. The run was generally inferior in quality. About 900 were disposed of. Sales: 391 Ohio steers, av 1,152@1,495 lbs, $5.30@7.12½; 173 Indiana steers, av 1,105@1,365 lbs, $4.25@6.62½; 35 Illinois steers, av 1,191@1,235 lbs, $5.25@6.00; 31 Missouri steers, 1,245 lbs, $5.50; 39 Michigan steers, 1,037@1,151 lbs, $4.60@4.85; 17 Canada oxen, 1,326 lbs, $4.25; 15 Missouri oxen, 1,493 lbs, $5.62½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts to-day 3,700, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,800 against 5,400 the same time last week. Nothing doing and no buyers present, on account of the approaching holidays.

HOGS—Receipts to-day 8,500, making the total supply thus far 13,100 against 23,100 last week. The market was dull and a shade lower than yesterday's prices. Desirable hogs are held at $4.25, with $4.00 offered. About 70 car loads on the market remained unsold.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—COTTON—Lower, more doing. Middling uplands, 19½c. Sales future, 15,300 bales; November at 18 11-16@18⅞c; December, 18⅞@18⅞c; January, 18⅞@18 11-16c; February, 18 13-16@18⅞c; March, 19 1-16; April, 19 5-16@19⅜c; May, 19 9-16@19⅝c; June, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and firmer; receipts, 18,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.30; common to good extra, $6.90@7.05; good to choice, $7.10@7.85; white wheat extra, $7.90@8.65; extra Ohio, $7.00@7.25; St. Louis, $7.10@11.00. Rye flour, $4.30@6.50. Cornmeal unchanged. Grain—Wheat opened firmer, closing quiet at $1.18, buyers generally refusing to pay the advance; receipts, 73,000 bu; No. 3 spring (Chicago), $1.44@1.45; Iowa spring, $1.45; No. 2 Milwaukee and No. 3 mixed, $1.47; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.49@1.50; No. 2, $1.53@1.54; winter red Western, $1.65; choice white Michigan, $2.00. Rye unchanged. Barley dull; Chicago, 85c. Malt unchanged. Corn in moderate export demand; receipts, 16,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 62½c; sail do, 63¼@63½c; high mixed, nearly yellow, 64c; Western mixed, 51@54½c; new do, 48@52c; white, 52@55c; black Western, 48@49c. State, 49@52c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 34@35c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, $11.00.

HOPS—Firm; 33@38c for 1872; 20@25c for 1871.

LEATHER—Quiet and firm at 28@31c; Orinoco, 27@28½c.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 9⅞@10c; Cuba, 9⅝@10½c. Molasses dull; New Orleans, 75@84c. Rice quiet at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14c; refined, 27½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull at 62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $16.00. Beef unchanged. Middles in good demand; steady long clear, first week, December, 7½c; short clear, February, 7¾c; January and February, 7¾c. Lard more active; lower; No. 2 to prime steam, 7⅞@8½c; kettle, January and February, 8¾c; December, 8⅜@8⅞c; March, 8⅜@8 7-16c; January, 8 5-16.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Heavy, lower, 92½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; sales 10,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1.33@1.34. Corn steady; sales 15,000 bu No. 2 Western at 48½@50c. Rye quiet; sales 36,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 75c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.—BAGGING—Held firm at 13c; 13½c on orders.

COTTON—Weak and unchanged; low middling, 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand for all grades; stock good, and market steady; extra family, $6.25; No. 1, $7.50; fancy, $8.25. Grain unchanged.

HOGS—Selling rather slow; prices lower; extreme range, $3.75@4.00, but some sales of good heavy at $3.90. Packers are not offering more than $4.00 for the best grades. Receipts, 5,866.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Mess pork nominal at $13.25. Bulk meats selling rather freely on orders, and are held in round lots as follows: shoulders, 4c; clear rib sides, 6½c; clear, 6¾c; ½c higher packed Lard in fair demand at 8@9c; prime steam, 7½c; sales a few days ago of 900 tierces prime steam for Eastern market at 7½c. Green meats quiet.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; super winter, $4.25@5.00; extra winter, $5.25@5.65; double extra winter, $6.00@6.50; treble, $6.75@7.25; family winter, $7.50@8.50. Wheat quiet and unchanged; only sample lots sold. Corn easier; No. 2 mixed, 30c, East St. Louis, on track. Oats—Buyers off; very little done. Rye firm; No. 2, 58@60c. Barley quiet; only sample lots selling.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; 18½@22½c. Sugar lower; 10½@11½c for good fair to choice. Molasses—More doing; 65@75c for plantation.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.00. Dry salt meats steady; packed lots, 4½c, 6⅝c, and 7c. Bacon—Nothing done.

HOGS—Dull and lower; $3.85@4.10; bulk of sales at $4.00; received since Nov. 1, 115,000.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand fair; market firm. Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red winter, $1.60; No. 2 do, $1.48. Corn—Demand fair; market firm; new ear, to arrive, 40c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36c.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extra, $5.50@6.50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, $7.25@8.50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $8.00@8.75. Wheat unchanged; red Western, $1.75@1.80; amber, $1.83@1.88; white Michigan, $1.90@2.05. Rye scarce and firm. Corn active; yellow, 65@66c; mixed Western, 64@65c. Oats quiet; Western white, 46@48c; black and white mixed, 44@45c; black, 41c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19c; refined, 26¾@27c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 96c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; double, $6.00@6.25; treble, $6.50@8.00; choice, $8.50@9.50. Corn quiet for white and yellow. Oats firm at 12½@13c.

BRAN—Dull at $1.00.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $26.00@27.00; choice scarce, $28.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominally $14.00. Bacon quiet at 5⅞@5⅞@9½@9¾@9⅞c. Lard dull; tierce, 8½@8⅞c; keg, @14c.

GROCERIES—Sugar in moderate demand; inferior, 6½@6⅞c; fair to fully fair, 8@9½c; prime, 9½c. Molasses active; Centrifugal, 27½c; prime, 55@58c; strictly prime to choice, 58@62c. Coffee, 14½@18½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93@99c.

COTTON—Easier; sales, 5,100 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18½c; middling, 19½c; middling Orleans, 19½c. Receipts, 8,695 bales. Exports—Continent, 7,134 bales; coastwise, 1 bale. Stock, 140,030 bales.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady, and unchanged. Wheat firm; Western amber, $1.75@1.85; choice white, $2.05@2.10; fair to prime, $1.85@2.00. Corn dull; mixed Western, 62c. Oats firm; Western mixed, 42c; white, 44@45c. Rye quiet, and steady at 80@85c.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing.

BUTTER—Western firm; choice roll scarce, and wanted at 27@28c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 94@95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat in good demand, and steady; prime white Canada, $1.83@1.86; common do, $1.75; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.55. Corn unchanged; No. 2, 57@58c; yellow, 58c. Barley quiet.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 27.—COTTON—Dull and a shade lower; low middlings at 17½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, grain, and corn meal quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady; bulk shoulders, 8c; clear rib sides, 7½c; clear, 8½c. Bacon—shoulders, 10½; clear sides, 12½c. Lard, kettle-dried, 8½@9½c.

HOGS—Those weighing over 300 lbs are held at 4c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.74@1.75; No. 1, $1.65@1.66; amber, $1.49½. Corn steady at 45@45½c. Oats, demand good at full prices, 35c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat 13,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 27.—COTTON—Demand active, and prices advanced; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18½c; receipts, 1,655 bales; shipments, 2,690 bales; stock, 2,920 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Demand good at full prices; $6.25@9.50. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and lower at 50@52c. Oats—Demand active, and prices nominal.

BRAN—Quiet and weak at 22c.

PROVISIONS—Bulkmeats dull and prices drooping; 4½c for shoulders; 7½@7½c for sides. Lard quiet and weak at 8½@9½c. The epizootic has a depressing effect upon business generally.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.18; No. 2 do, $1.13. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2, 26c. Corn in fair demand, at lower rates; mixed, 30c. Rye dull, and prices nominal; No. 1, 60½c. Barley dull, and prices a shade lower; No. 2 fall, 70c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, dull but unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 110,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; amber Michigan, $1.47½; No. 1 red, $1.59; No. 2, $1.48½. Corn dull shade lower; high mixed, 38c; new, 37c; low mixed new 36c; Oats shade better, No. 1, 36½c; No. 2, 31½@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 14@15c; lard 8c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat 9,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn 76,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—PASSED UP—Prop Dubuque; bark Oconto; schrs Merrick, Goshawk, Francis, Berrimer, Jamaica, Ironsides, Sea Bird, W. B. Allen, M. Star, America, Holt, M. Gage, L. W. Perry.

PASSED DOWN—Stmrs Keeweenaw, Meteor; schrs Rawson, Belle Walbridge, Sweepstakes, D. P. Dobbins, Monitor No. 1, Cortes.

WIND—Southwest; fresh and cold.

DETROIT, Nov. 27.—PASSED UP—Prop Vanderbilt; schr E. P. Dorr.

PASSED DOWN—None.

WIND—West.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:50 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:50 p. m.	* 9:10 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:15 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	‡ 9:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

*Except Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday. †Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	†9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	†10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	* 3:30 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:00 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:35 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	*8:00 a. m.	‡8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	*5:20 p. m.	‡5:20 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*9:30 p. m.	‡8:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 51 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 5:30 a. m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 9:20 p. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	* 1:50 p. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 168 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:50 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily)	3:35 p. m.	10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Arrive Sunday. §Daily.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EAST ST. LOUIS

RAIL MILL FOR SALE.

The proprietors offer for sale the above very valuable property, situated on the triangle formed by the Ohio & Mississippi, Vandalia & Indianapolis, and St. Louis railroads, in East St. Louis. The position of this mill for business and its facilities for procuring iron and coal, render it one of the best, if not the best locations in this part of the country. St. Louis is confessedly now one of the cheapest pig iron markets in the Union. The cost of transporting pig-iron to this mill is only 10 cents per ton. Coal of the best quality mined in this region is delivered daily in the mill at a cost of 6¼ cents per bushel, or $1.56¼ per ton. An abundant supply of soft water from a never-failing stream that forms one of the boundaries of the mill land; immediate connection with all the railroads of Illinois and the States beyond, and with those of Missouri by a transfer boat, on which loaded cars come into the mill-yard at a cost of 50 cents per ton freight; these form some of the important advantages of this location. The buildings and machinery are in excellent order, with an abundance of business from the neighboring roads, both for re-rolling and new rails. The capacity of the mill is from 400 to 500 tons per week, double turn, and the sole reason for sale is the inability of the owners to give it personal attention. For particulars address

GERARD B. ALLEN & CO., or ADOLPHUS MEIER

St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Metal Double Rubber Weather Strip

Will not PULL OUT and is applied OUTSIDE of windows. P. P. VALENTINE & CO., Gen'l Agents, 184 West Madison-st., corner Halsted., Chicago. Agents wanted in city and country.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

DRY GOODS.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.'S Retail,

328 & 330 West Madison-st.,

We have just added to our immense stock of Dry Goods a large line of Fancy Goods suitable for the Holiday season, Real and Imitation Jet Jewelry, Bracelets in every style, Pins and Rings in sets or single, Necklaces in Jet and Coraline, Fancy Soaps of all popular makes and many other Toilet Articles, which we offer at about one-half the prices usually asked for these goods.

Ties, Nubias, Scarfs, Leggings, and Worsted Cuffs, the largest variety on the West Side.

Real and Imitation Lace Collars and H'dk'fs. at half value, ranging in price from 50c to $50.00.

Ladies' Linen Sleeves & Collars, Gents' Linen Collars & Cuffs, Ladies' Knit Jackets and Flannel Waists, Children's Knit Jackets and Gaiter Drawers, new and very popular.

Paisley Shawls and Cloaks at a great sacrifice.

O. S. CANFIELD & CO.

FURNITURE.

THANKSGIVING!

Be Thankful

That you can go to

HALE & BRO.'S

AND BUY

Furniture!

AT LESS THAN

COST,

For Thirty Days.

10, 12, 14 & 16 Canal-st.

WANTED.

The United States Life Ins. Co.,

Of New York City, desires to engage the services of a suitable person to take charge of its business in Northern Illinois, headquarters at Chicago.

No application will receive attention except from parties of experience in the business, as shown by what they have already accomplished. Address

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres't,

Sherman House, Chicago.

CHRISTOPHER CROOKED.

(?)

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership known under the firm, Theodore Wend and John Bibow is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Theodore Wend to settle all outstanding claims.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

The local money market presents no material change from the condition of the last week. Money continues as stringent as ever. Bankers generally are looking forward to some improvement in affairs when the money begins to come back that is being paid out for hogs and cattle, but the effect of this can scarcely be experienced before the middle of next month. For the present, there does not seem to be much money in the country; the country banks are about as hard up as they ever get to be, and, in many instances, are wanting to borrow of their city correspondents.

People still ask what is the cause of the present stringency. In brief and comprehensive terms it may be stated again, as we have stated it several times before, *first*, low prices for grain and other products; *second*, a cessation in the influx of foreign capital to build railroads in the West; *third*, exorbitant freights for carrying Western products to the Atlantic seaboard. This latter is, of course, one of the causes of low prices for products, an aggravation of the evil, though not the whole cause.

New York exchange continues scarce and firm at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

ON THE SUBJECT OF CURRENCY INFLATION we wrote some days ago that it was a common error among business men to imagine that an increase of currency was an increase of capital, and said that: "To have currency at all, we must first have marketable wealth, floating, *exchangeable capital* to turn into currency." To this proposition, a well-known banker and currency-inflationist takes exception in one of the daily papers as follows:

> This is just what we have in the shape of corn, wheat, pork, beef, wool and other products in great abundance. To exchange these we must have currency. If the latter is scarce, the exchange is retarded; if it is plenty it is quickened.

Now, the currency-inflation-banker has just got the cart before the horse. It is the movement of those products that makes currency, in the form of checks and bills of exchange, which are the paper representatives of bank credit, and are a far more important part of the total volume of currency than the bank notes or greenbacks in circulation. If it be claimed that it requires first a certain amount of more permanent currency to set this process of currency-making in motion, we reply, that, if there were not a dollar of paper money (greenbacks or bank notes) in circulation, the demand of consumers for the crops would cause bankers to turn part of their capital into the universal currency, specie, and send it into the country to set the crops in motion. But the currency-inflation-banker is arguing for an arbitrary and forced increase of the volume of currency, so that it shall be disproportionate to the legitimate work to be done by it, and so that people into whose hands it comes shall hasten to get rid of it, knowing that it is superabundant, and that this superabundance is depreciating its value—for this is the real explanation of the nominal rise in prices produced by an overissue of paper money. Proceeding to argue on this basis for an increased issue of greenbacks, he says:

> In early times in this region George Smith moved almost the entire product of the Northwest by his credit. Is his credit any more potent for such purpose than the credit of the Government?

Now, here the currency-inflation-banker inadvertently discloses the unsoundness of his financial ideas. George Smith's banking operations in the Northwest were successful because the general public did not at that time fully understand the trick of it, but that they were eminently what are called "wild-catting," or a dangerous inflation of credit on an insufficient basis of security for his outstanding obligations, no banker can deny. George Smith knew there was no legitimate demand for his currency, therefore he had to force it into circulation by sending it to his agents in all parts of the country to offer it, really, at a discount, by giving nominally a higher price for the products of the country. People took it, but got rid of it as fast as possible, hustling it around from hand to hand, for fear that Smith, who was thus obliged to be a speculator in all sorts of products, should fail, and his notes become worthless. The Government could not do anything of this kind. It has no use for, and could not speculate in wheat, pork, beef, wool, and other products. The Government is not a speculator that it should strain its credit up to the point where people will distrust its notes and hustle them around from hand to hand for fear of their depreciation, and thus "quicken the exchange of products." Neither is the Government a banker, that it may lend its credit to speculators to do this. In regard to the present volume of paper money in circulation, we repeat, that the profit which the National Banks make on their circulation is a bonus offered by the Government to private capitalists to put as much of their capital into the form of paper currency as it is possible to keep afloat without further depreciation. This bonus is a stimulus that keeps the channels of circulation crowded with paper money now.

The error of the currency-inflation-banker is, that he mistakes an expansion of credit for an increase of capital.

NOTICE TO IOWA BANKS.

State Auditor Russell, of Iowa, has given to the various banking institutions in the State the following notice:

STATE OF IOWA, AUDITOR'S OFFICE, DES MOINES, Nov. 19, 1872.

To Whom It May Concern:

Under the provisions of Article 2, of Chapter 65, of the Revision of 1860, each association organized under the general incorporation laws of the State of Iowa, for the purpose of transacting a banking business, either in the way of buying or selling exchange, receiving deposits, discounting notes, etc., is required to make a full, clear, and accurate statement of the condition of such association on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October in each year; said statement to be verified by the oath of the President or Vice President, Cashier, or Secretary, and two of the Directors. Subdivision 10 of Section 1,336 of the law referred to requires the prescribed statement to be forthwith transmitted to the Auditor of State, to be filed by him in his office.

I am advised that there are a considerable number of savings banks, and other banking institutions, organized under our general incorporation law, which, I have no doubt, are required by law to make and file the statement prescribed. It will be seen by reference to the law, Sections 1,638 and 1,639, that a failure to comply with its requirements shall be regarded as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of such associations and subjects the officers whose duty it is to make and publish the statements to fine or imprisonment.

The undersigned seems to have no power to enforce a compliance with its provisions. It is deemed advisable, however, to call the attention of the officers of banking corporations to the provisions of the law, as I find that none of them have filed the statement required in this office.

JOHN RUSSELL, Auditor of State.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Nov. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-seventh st, e of Wentworth av, s f, 40 ft, dated Oct. 8; consideration, $2,000.

Lubeck st, bet Holstein and Henshaw avs, n f, Lots 14 and 15, dated Nov. 12; consideration, $1,000.

North Peoria st, bet Hubbard and Kinzie sts, e f, s ½ Lot 5, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $2,750.

Lots 96 to 100 in Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $5,250.

Lot 31 in Lanin's Subdivision, in n e ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $2,000.

Shurtleff av, south of and near Whitehouse place, e f, 24½x125½ ft, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $2,200.

Leavitt st, e of and near Polk st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Aug. 7; consideration, $1,000.

Walsh st, 150 ft e of Brown st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $1,500.

Ashland av, s of Blue Island av, e f, 200x243 ft to Canal "A," dated Nov. 14; consideration, $25,000.

Ashland av, 202 ft s of Blue Island av, e f, 128 ft to Canal "A," dated Nov. 21; consideration, $63,000.

West Harrison st, 25x124 7-10 ft, in Condon's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec. 14, 39, 13, dated Nov. 25; consideration, $[illegible].

[illegible] av, 238 4-10 ft n of West Lake st, e f, 50x175 ft, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $2,275.

Brown st, 52 ft s of West Eighteenth st, w f, 26x100 ft, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $800.

[illegible] st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, s f, 24 ft to [illegible], dated Nov. 8; consideration, $3,750.

Sedgwick st, bet Oak and White st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $2,900.

Same as the above, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $3,000.

Loomis st, s w corner of Plum st, e f, 56 ft, dated Nov. 26; consideration, $4,200.

Archer av, s w cor of Stewart av, triangular Lot 8, dated Nov. 23; consideration, $3,100.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Elm st, s f, 49x150 ft, in Block 29, of Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $5,500.

Lots 28 and 29, in Block 4, of n ½ n w ¼ of S w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $800.

Blocks 5 and 6, of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 13, (20 28-100 acres) dated Nov. 22; consideration, $30,280.

E ½ of Block 4, in same Subdivision, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $4,000.

N 18½ and w 9 of s 19 of n 87½ acres, of w ½ s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $12,250.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

W ½ Lot 5, in Block 1, in Castle's Subdivision, in Sec 3, 39, 13, dated Sept. 4; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	6,134	3,725	4,548	3,846
Wheat, bu	57,780	29,855	89,474	44,500
Corn, bu	42,430	130,795	8,957	157,134
Oats, bu	25,050	34,170	9,954	21,849
Rye, bu	3,190	5,592	1,781	1,427
Barley, bu	29,540	18,420	7,578	9,443
Grass seed, lbs	104,850	60,200	21,270	106,859
Flax seed, lbs	107,046			
Broom corn, lbs	78,420	63,160	7,852	14,000
Cured meats, lbs	191,560	2,375	955,080	828,691
Beef, brls			350	1,269
Pork, brls	100	460	4,565	885
Lard, lbs	28,630	142,800	81,780	294,246
Tallow, lbs	7,740	31,229	41,600	10,730
Butter, lbs	88,290	59,960	20,000	10,000
Dressed hogs, No.	223	158		
Live hogs, No.	35,336	17,720	4,472	3,712
Cattle, No.	1,859	688		283
Sheep, No.	833	1,251	358	
Hides, lbs	153,383	72,957	214,509	16,140
Highwines, brls	194	330	342	410
Wool, lbs	177,906	146,932	255,780	18,000
Potatoes, bu	1,780	1,489	25	19
Lumber, m feet	4,739	5,121	1,516	1,137
Shingles m	1,220	48,050	1,407	816
Lath, m	508	60	31	141
Salt, brls	11,919	2,000	3,127	2,381

Withdrawn from store, yesterday, for city consumption: 1,763 bu wheat; 3,575 bu corn; 4,068 bu oats; 1,236 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 147 cars wheat; 64 cars corn; 34 cars oats; 5 cars rye; 51 cars barley. Total, 301 cars, or 117,000 bu.

To-morrow, being Thanksgiving Day, will be devoted to home and religious duties, and the Board of Trade rooms will be closed, to give the members the opportunity to become acquainted with their families.

The "National," or new grain warehouse of Vincent, Nelson & Co., on Archer avenue, is now ready for business. Its capacity is 1,000,000 bu; it will receive grain from the Alton & St Louis Railroad. The new elevator owned by the Hough brothers, at the eastern end of Bridgeport, will be open in a few days; the proprietors will run the house "on its own book," having nothing to do with any combination.

The hearing of the case of Munn & Scott, before the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, on a motion to expel, commenced this afternoon. The hearing may occupy the spare time of the Directors for several days to come.

The leading produce markets were dull to-day, yet a moderate amount of business was transacted. The general tendency was to a lower range in prices, but no marked decline was noted, as holders were not free sellers. The receipts of produce are liberal, and the shipping movement by water is nearly over for this year. A few propellers may leave this port yet; but the mission of sailing vessels is now a "home mission," and, like the gamblers' cards, they will be stripped for the occasion. The warehouses now contain less grain than they will have at any other time during the coming winter, and most of them are taking account of stock. It is expected that the forward movement of grain by rail will be unusually active during the cold months that are now so near at hand. The market for groceries, though somewhat more active than on the preceding days of the week, was lacking in animation, and with the exception of coffees, and one or two other articles, the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. Dry goods continue active, with prices firm and buoyant. No change was reported in the butter market. The better qualities met with a reasonably active inquiry, and were held with firmness, while low grades were more or less neglected. Cheese remains dull and easy. Coal was firmer. The hay market was poorly supplied, and prices were again a shade higher, notwithstanding the limited character of the demand. Hides were fairly active and firmer. Nothing new was noted in the markets for oils, tobacco, and wood.

Trade at the lumber yards was rather quiet to-day. Prices were without material change. Building materials were quiet and unchanged. Iron and steel, the metals, nails, &c., were in the average demand and steady. Cooperage was quiet and unchanged; pork barrels quoted at $1.45@1.50; lard tierces at $1.70@1.80. Wool was in moderate request, and firm. Stocks in the country are moving quite freely, and the receipts here are increasing. Hops are in some demand, with abundant offerings. Seeds were quiet; prime timothy quoted at $3.10@3.12½; clover was quiet, at $5.00 for prime; flax was firm at $1.60. Potatoes are scarce and in demand. A few lots were in, but nearly all frosted; peach-blows quotable at 60@65c on track. There was considerable inquiry for choice turkeys and chickens, with light offerings; common were in plentiful supply and rather quiet. Game was in good supply and demand at previous prices. Green fruits were in moderate request at former quotations.

Highwines were more active, and a shade firmer than yesterday, when sales were made at 88@88½c, with only the outside reported. New York was quoted lower. Sales to-day were reported of 150 brls at 88½c; 150 brls at 88¼c, and 150 brls at 88c. The market closed firm at 88¼@88½c.

Lake freights were all but inactive. The cold snap made owners of sail vessels unwilling to send them out, and very little steam room was offered. One propeller engaged to take a part cargo of wheat to Buffalo on terms not named. That was all. It is useless to attempt to quote rates. Shipments by lake, if made at all, will in future be made on special terms.

Provisions were moderately active, with a tendency to weakness, but with less decline in prices than might have been expected, as the receipts of hogs were again large, and they were quoted lower in consequence. Buyers held off so long, pending the existence of the packers' combination, that they are now obliged to fill many of their orders or let them slide, and this, probably, is what prevents a further decline in product, which, the packers say, has already been discounted further than the price of hogs would warrant. It is believed that the low quotations now ruling on English meats have drawn out large orders from Europe, but that the brokers are limited, and are acting very cautiously, so as not to influence the market by an apparent anxiety to purchase. When quotations suit their instructions, they will probably make a big swoop, and give us to report some of the heaviest transactions that have ever been known in this market. Thinking this to be the case, the holders of product are not in a hurry, especially as many of them have already sold considerably ahead, and they think the chances are at least even for a stiffening in hog quotations when the winter supply and demand have settled down to a steady relation to each other. It was whispered to-day that some orders have been withdrawn, and sent to Cincinnati. Mess pork was dull at about 25c decline from yesterday's inside prices. Lard was again active, and steady; meats generally quoted unchanged, but shaded in a few cases. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork—Old held at $14.50@14.75; new pork, cash or seller the month, $12.25@12.50; do seller December, $12.00; do seller January, $11.85@11.90; do seller February, $12.00; do seller March, $12.15@12.25; do seller April, $12.25@12.30; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash, 7⅛c for new; do seller December, 7⅛@7⅜c; do seller January, 7½c; do seller February, 7½c; do seller March, 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@11c, and green hams at 7@7½c seller November; 7⅝@7½c seller December or January. Green shoulders, 3½@3⅝c; do rough sides, 5c; do short ribs, 5½@5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅞@6c; meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4c for shoulders: 6c for short ribs, and 6⅛@6¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4⅛c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6@6¼c for Cumberlands; 6⅞c for short ribs, or long clear; 6¾c for short clear; 8¾@8⅞c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $29.00@30.00. City tallow, 8@8¼c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 350 brls new pork at $12.50; 200 brls do at $12.25; 500 brls do seller December at $12.00; 500 brls do seller February at $12.00; 750 brls do seller March at $12.25; 100 brls prime mess at $11.50; 2,550 tcs lard at 7⅛c; 250 tcs kettled do at 7½c; 500 tcs lard seller January at 7⅜c; 500 tcs do seller March at 7¾c; 100 boxes shoulders at 4⅛c; 40,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅝c; 150 boxes long clear, seller two weeks, at 6⅛c; 200 boxes long, and 200 boxes short clear, seller January and February, at 6⅝c together; 500 boxes short ribs seller December at 6⅛c; 2,000 boxes long clear, part on option, at 6⅛c; 20,000 lbs green hams (13 lbs) at 8c; 8,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 7½c; 2,500 pcs do at 7⅛c; 120,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7c; 250 tcs fresh sweet pickled hams at 8½c; 100 brls extra mess beef at $10.00; 50 brls beef hams at $30.50; 100 brls do at $29.00.

Dressed hogs are now coming in more freely, and the first sales on 'Change (for this season) were made to-day, consisting of 13 head at $4.75, and 17 head at $4.50 per 100 lbs. The balance of the 223 head reported this morning were probably sold on the street to different city butchers at about the same price as the above.

Flour was more active, and again strong, in sympathy with a firmer feeling in New York. There was a good demand, both for local dealers and for shipment, and the supply was reported light, as the country millers have recently been "running emptyings," owing to the difficulty of procuring horse transportation for grain to their mills and flour from them. Bran was firm from the same cause—the offerings being light in proportion to the demand. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $8.60; 50 brls do at $7.50; 225 brls do on private terms; 800 brls spring extras (Imperial) at 5.25; 1,475 brls do on private terms; 20 brls buckwheat at $8.00. Total 2,120 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $14.00; 10 tons shorts at $11.00; 10 tons corn and oats feed at $15.00; all on track. The following were quotations:

Fair to choice winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.25@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00@ 7.00
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.25
Rye flour	3.60@ 4.00
Buckwheat flour	@ 8.05
Bran	13.50@14.00
Middlings	11.00@13.00

Wheat was less active, and more irregular than yesterday, averaging ½c lower. The option for next month's delivery was only a shade easier, the demand being fair; while for January the feeling was relatively stronger, there being more speculative inquiry for that month than heretofore, as many operators were changing over their deals, selling December and buying January, so as to avoid trouble on next Monday, which is delivery-day. Cash wheat was weak, averaging 1c lower, owing to the steady increase in receipts, which increased the number of offerings, while the colder weather caused the shippers to withdraw. The consequence of this was, that the premium on cash wheat, which has averaged 1c for several days past, nearly vanished to-day; as there was no desire to buy it for any other purpose than to fill December options, and for those the shorts generally preferred to settle direct, as that did not necessitate the use of so much money as the buying of car lots, and there is not now much chance of making money on storage by buying fresh receipts and delivering regular. There was a fair inquiry for other grades than No. 2, for shipment by rail. Seller December opened at $1.08⅛, declined to $1.07½, and improved to $1.09 at the close, the market taking a decided upward turn on receipts of the latest New York advices. Seller January sold at $1.08⅞@1.10⅛, closing with holders at the outside. Seller the month was little better than nominal at the same quotations as seller December. No. 1 spring closed strong at $1.18; No. 3 do at 99c; rejected do at 86c; and No. 2 spring in car lots at $1.09 bid. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.18; 1,600 bu do at $1.17; 9,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08½; 2,000 bu do at $1.08¼; 59,400 bu do at $1.08; 2,400 bu do at $1.07¾; 4,400 bu No. 3 spring at 99c; 14,400 bu do at 98½c; 9,200 bu do at 98c; 2,000 bu rejected spring at 86c. Total, 106,000 bu.

Corn was exceedingly dull, and averaged above ½c lower, the market being almost inactive during the great part of the session. The shippers bought very sparingly of No 2, and though the receipts were not large, the demand for cash lots was so small that they declined to a slight discount as compared with the option for next month, instead of being at a premium, as for some time past. As in the case of wheat, there was little bought except to fill options for December, and it required much less money to settle than to handle car lots. Of course, all fears of a corner in November are gone now. The market on cash No. 2 ranged at 31@31⅛c, and on seller the month at 31@31¼c, both closing rather firm at the inside. Seller December was in light demand, most of the deals seeming to have been settled up before the close of the session, at 31⅛@31¼c, closing at 31⅛c. There was more doing in seller January, at 31⅛@31⅜c, closing at 31⅛@31⅜c. Seller May was nominal at 35@35½c. Rejected was very weak, declining ½c, to 29c, the shipping demand being much less urgent than heretofore. Cash sales were reported of 7,800 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 27,200 bu do at 31⅛c; 25,800 bu do at 31⅛c; 31,400 bu do at 31c; 1,200 bu rejected at 29½c; 4,800 bu do at 29c. Total, 98,200 bu.

Oats were in fuller request, and advanced another 1⅛c, though reported quiet in New York. The general steadiness of the market for several weeks past, in the absence of anything like a noteworthy demand, has induced many operators to think that the market has about touched bottom, and that it is safe to take hold. Hence more speculative inquiry, with more buying for rail shipments. Strictly fresh receipts sold at 24⅛@24⅜c; regular do at 24c; seller December at 24⅛@24⅜c; and seller January at 24⅝@24⅞c, all closing strong. Rejected were firmer. Cash sale were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 25⅛c; 6,000 bu do at 24⅛c; 4,200 bu do at 24⅛c; 3,000 bu do at 24c; 600 bu rejected at 23c; 600 bu do at 22½c. Total, 18,000 bu.

Rye was in good demand and ½@1c higher, the receipts continuing light, while our stocks in store are held off the market. Sales were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 57c; 5,000 bu do yesterday at 57c; 2,800 bu do at 56½c; 800 bu do at 56c. Total, 13,400 bu. Rejected was nominal at 51c.

Barley was dull and 1@2c lower, in the absence of demand, while offerings were all the more free as few seemed to want it. Rejected was the only exception to the weakness. No. 2 opened with holders at 63c, and declined to 61c at the close; No. 3 closed at 50c; Seller December was dull—offered at 60c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 64½c; 1,600 bu do at 62c; 1,600 bu do at 61½c; 3,600 bu do at 61c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 51½c; 800 bu do at 51c; 800 bu do at 50½c; 3,600 bu do at 50½c; 2,800 bu do at 50c; 800 bu rejected at 43c; 2,000 bu do at 42c; 2,400 bu do at 41c; 800 bu by sample at 82c; 800 bu do at 80c; 2,000 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 62c; 400 bu do at 55c, all on track. Total, 28,400 bu.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says:

> Last week there was some anxiety manifested among shoe dealers to know how much and to what extent stocks would be affected by the Boston fire, and some seemed to jump at the conclusion that prices would advance. But such has not been the case. No advance has taken place. The large commission and jobbing houses are selling their goods at the same rates as before, and do not, at present, anticipate any rise. There have been a few more sales made than there would have been had not the stocks in Boston been destroyed, but they are very inconsiderable, and consist of small orders for special sizes to fill up assortments. Some few merchants from the South have called here after visiting Boston and purchased small bills of goods; but as a rule there has been no perceptible increase in business. As before stated, prices remain unchanged for the present, though if the advance in leather is maintained for any length of time the cost of production will be increased, which will of course increase the price of manufactured goods next season. But the general impression prevails among the trade that this will not be the case. At all events there will be no contracts made at present, and the result will be that orders will be late unless the leather market becomes settled soon. Business generally is quiet, and confined to the orders of early buyers to fill up assortments. Among manufacturers of fine goods there have been fewer orders received, and there will be barely enough work to keep all hands employed until the holidays, and even if all are kept on, there will have to be short time for part of the men. In common work the business is still more, and, if a more active demand does not arise soon, some of the men will have to be discharged before the holidays. The auction business has received considerable impulse during the week, and the sales have been larger than usual. Some lines of goods that have never before been sent to the auction room, have been on the catalogues the past week, and the assortments were generally of a much superior class than usual. Buyers were in attendance in good numbers, and the bidding was fairly active.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and ½c higher; No. 2 spring sold at $1.09½@1.09⅞ seller December, closing at $1.09⅞; and $1.10⅞@1.10½ seller January, closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and ⅛c higher at 31⅛@31⅜c seller December, 31⅝@31⅞c seller January, both closing at the inside. Lake freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request. We continue to quote 94 per cent proof at $1.77@1.83.

BROOM CORN—There was rather more inquiry for this staple, and a few sales have been effected, but dealers are quite firm in their views, and are unwilling to make concessions. We continue to quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $75.00 for fair; $80.00@120.00 for choice; and $120.00@150.00 for choice green hurl.

BEANS—Were in some request, with ample offerings. Strictly prime handpicked navies are scarce, but common to medium beans are in large supply. We quote: navies at $2.25@2.40; fair to medium, $1.50@2.00; common, $1.00@1.25. Sales include 10 brls medium at $2.05, 5 brls at $1.50.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The cold weather has produced another calm in the demand for these goods. Brick is very quiet; other materials are in some demand. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (in brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $11.50@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $38.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50-feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x26 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.50	27.00
30x50 to 32x52		28.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		38.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

BUTTER—The market for good to choice qualities exhibited a fair degree of activity, and was firm, the supply of such no more than equaling the demand, but low grades were neglected, and easy. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 24@27c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—A very quiet feeling still prevails in this market, and prices remain steady and uniform. Following are the quotations: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 33c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CANNED GOODS—This market was quiet to-day, the demand coming chiefly from local retailers. Prices were unchanged, ranging as follows:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Raspberries	2.00@2.25
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.70
Corn, Egin	2.80@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.90@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.50
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.50

CHEESE—There was no noticeable change in the general features of this market. Trade continues slack and prices are only indifferently sustained. We quote: New York factory, 14½@15½c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—This market was active and strong at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.00; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.00@12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $10.00; Cannel Coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $9.00@9.50; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.60.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and unchanged. The offering are large. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.40@1.50; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $18.00@20.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 per m.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—Were in fair request at former prices. We quote: East Buerre pears at $4.00@4.50; Winter Nelis at $3.50@4.00; Rein di Nice grapes at 30c; white Tokay at 25c; Muscat 15@20c.

EGGS—Were rather quiet, there being only a light inquiry among local dealers, with abundant offerings. Prices are steady at 25@27c for fresh; pickled quoted at 20c. Sales include 6 cases fresh at 27c; 43 cases and 1,500 doz do at 26c; 500 doz do at 25c.

FEATHERS—Were in continued good demand at previous prices. The supply is ample. We quote prime live geese at 65@68c from first hands; 70@75c jobbing price for assorted feathers; mixed, 25@60c, according to quality; chicken, 6@9c.

FISH—Business was again reported quiet, with no material change in prices. The following are current: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No new feature was developed in the fruit market. The demand continues slowly to improve, and prices are gradually working firmer. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, old, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 10½@11c; do 1871, 8@9c; raisins, old $2.35@2.40; raisins, new, $2.70@2.80; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6½@8c; do, mixed, 6@6½c; Zante currants, 1872, 9½@10c; do 1871, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6½c; do Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c.

GAME—Was in very fair demand at about yesterday's prices. The receipts were fair. Prairie chickens quoted at $5.00@5.25; quails at $1.75@2.00; mallard ducks at $3.00@3.50. Sales include 5 doz prairie chickens at $5.25; 15 doz do at $5.00; 15 doz quails at $2.00; 24 doz do at $1.75@1.80; 163 doz do at $1.75; 15 doz mallard ducks at $3.00@3.25; 7 doz partridges at $5.50.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in moderate demand at previous prices. Apples quoted steady at $2.50@3.50 per brl in small lots from store. Cranberries were in some request at $10.00@11.50 for cultivated. Sales include 60 brls choice apples at $3.50; 125 brls do at $3.00@3.25; 100 brls at $2.75; 38 brls frosted at $1.75@2.00. 50 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.50@11.50; 10 brls good wild at $8.50; 325 brls frozen at $6.00; 10 cases grapes at $3.00.

GROCERIES—There was rather more doing in this market to-day, but trade was far from being active, and a quiet, easy feeling still prevails. Few interior buyers were in attendance, the demand being chiefly local, or in the shape of mail orders. No changes were noted in values, the following being the prices current:

BICARB. SODA—7⅛@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22½@22¾c; prime Rio, 21½@22c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@20c; Singapore, 23¼@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7⅛@7½c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14⅜@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13⅞@13¾c; granulated, 13⅜@13⅝c; A standard, 12⅞@13c; do No. 2, 12⅜@12⅝c; B, 12⅜@12½c; extra C, 12⅜@12½c; C, No. 2, 12⅛@12⅜c; yellow C, 11⅞@11⅞c; choice brown, 11⅞@11⅞c; prime do, 11@11½c; fair do, 10⅝@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11⅛@11¼c; fair do, 9⅞@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 73@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@85c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6⅞c; German mottled, 7⅛@7¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Remains very firm, the receipts again being light, and barely sufficient to meet the wants of local customers. Wholesale dealers were freely offering the following prices, but higher rates were usually asked: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.50@11.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The condition of the hide market was without decided change. The demand was fairly active, and prices were firm at the following range: Green butchers', 8c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10⅞c; do light, 11½@11⅞c; part cured, 9@10c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged. The inquiry is light and mainly local. Eastern and foreign hops are preferred by some, but they are not in general demand. We continue to quote: Prime Western at 25@30c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 28@35c; Bavarian, 35c.

HONEY—Was in light demand. We quote: Eastern at 35@37c; white clover, 25@30c; dark comb and strained at 18@22c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were moderately active. Prices are unchanged, and rule as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c		
Bar iron	5 3-10@ 5	4-10	rates
Heavy band	5 3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 5	7-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6	6-10	rates
Oval	5 3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Round and square	5 3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half [illegible] and half round	5 3-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22		
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21		
Sheet iron	7⅛	@	rates
Norway nail rods	9	@ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11	@12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11	@12	rates

LEMONS—Were in some request at previous prices. Oranges in fair demand. We quote French lemons at $7.50@8.00; Malagas at $7.00@7.50; oranges at $10.00@11.00 per brl; $3.50@4.00 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Continue in moderate demand. Stocks are ample and values steady. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.00; do, 12x12, $15.50; do, 14x20, $16.00; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11⅝c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in tolerably fair demand and steady at former quotations. We quote: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, 6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½, 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, per lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, per lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, per lb	20 @ 23
Marline, per lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, per lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, per bale	5.50 @6.25
Pitch, per brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, per brl	6.50 @7.00

OILS—Prices were without material change. Carbon, lard, and turpentine met with a fair inquiry, but other descriptions were reported dull. The following quotations are furnished: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, 73@75c; No. 1, 68@70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10 do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—In the market for this line of goods there was only slight change. Trade was again dull, and the quoted prices generally shaded on fair orders:

WHITE LEAD.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50
PUTTY.	
In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—The scarcity of potatoes in car lots continues. Choice peachblows are in demand, and firm at 60@65c on track. A few car lots were in, but nearly all of them frosted and in bad condition. Potatoes sell from store at 60@75c. Sweet potatoes scarce and in some demand at $3.90@4.00 per brl. Sales include 1 car peachblows slightly frosted at 60c; 150 bu choice peachblows at 75c; 100 bu do at 70c, in small lots from store.

POULTRY—There was a very fair inquiry for well-dressed turkeys, with few really choice lots offered. Chickens, ducks, and geese were in liberal supply and tolerably fair demand. We quote choice turkeys at 12½@14c; common, 9@11c; chickens quotable at $2.00@3.50. Sales include 600 lbs choice turkeys at 14c; 800 lbs do at 13c; 1,700 lbs do at 12½c; 2,300 lbs fair at 12c; 2,000 lbs at 11@11½c; 2,800 lbs poor at 10½@11c; 2,500 do at 9@10c; 20 doz choice chickens at $3.50; 45 doz do at $2.75@3.00; 80 doz at $2.25@2.50; 30 doz poor at $2.00; 15 doz at $1.00@1.50; 13 doz ducks at $4.00@5.00; 8 doz geese at $11.00@12.00; 5 doz do at $10.00; 1 doz do at $9.00.

SALT—Under a good steady demand and light stocks the market continues to rule firm. We quote: Onondaga, fine, $2.25; ordinary, coarse, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; dairy, without bag, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were fairly active and steady at previous prices. We quote:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.00
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3⅜ by 3x9⅜	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—This market was quiet and without perceptible change. Timothy quotable at $3.10@3.12½ for prime; clover at $5.00; flax was firm at $1.60; Hungarian, 85c; millet 75c. Sales were reported of 30 sacks timothy at $2.90; 8 bags clover at $5.50; 9 bags Hungarian at 85c.

TEAS—Dealers report continued quiet in this department of trade, and prices seem to be working easier, though as yet no decided decline has taken place. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson 75c@1.00; common imperial 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@105; choice $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65; common to fine Oolong, 40@50; good 60@70; choice to extra, 90@1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco trade remains quiet, with little variation in prices. Following are the current rates:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was in good demand, and was firmly held at the annexed prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—Was moderately active and firm at present quotations. The receipts are increasing. We continue to quote:

Tub, washed, extra	65@60c
Tub, washed dingy	55@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@57c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	50@55c
Fleece, washed, X dingy	50@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	50@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	32@34c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	40@45c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	38@42c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,850	19,051	474
Tuesday	1,559	35,306	835
Wednesday	1,105	21,869	1,409
Total	4,514	76,226	2,718
Same time last week	7,930	41,472	3,419
Week before last	7,554	42,584	5,607

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	720	2,672	200
Tuesday	....	4,472	358
Total	720	7,144	558

CATTLE—Few new features, and none worthy of mention were noticeable in the market for this class of stock. There was, perhaps, a little more inquiry for the better grades, suitable for shipment, but otherwise there was no improvement in the demand, and the feeling of depression prevalent for some time past was a feature of the market to-day. The light receipts of yesterday and to-day enabled holders to prevent a further decline, but in the absence of anything like activity in the demand from any source, they found it impossible to establish any advance, the market ruling steady at about yesterday's rates. In the quality of the stock offered for sale, there was but slight change. A few good to prime droves were to be seen in the different divisions of the yards, but these were the exception, common natives and thin Texans comprising the major portion of the offerings. Shippers operated chiefly at $4.25@5.00 for common to medium grades, and at $5.25@5.50 for good, smooth, well-fatted steers, averaging from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, while butchers paid $2.50@4.25, and feeders $2.75@4.00. The range of the day's sales was $2.50@5.75, with most of the transactions at $3.00@5.00. The pens are now pretty well cleared of stock, and the market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.75@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through drov[illegible]	2.00@2.75
Texas Cattle—Northern sum[illegible]ered	3.00@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
19 cows	1,049	$3.90
18 cows	944	3.35
58 Texan cattle	949	3.75
34 fleshy steers	1,210	4.87½
15 stock steers	932	3.45
9 calves	336	4.00
48 good steers	1,248	5.00
16 stock steers	1,134	4.00
52 choice steers	1,290	5.75
51 roughish steers	1,311	4.80
48 fair steers	1,173	4.55
50 good steers	1,213	5.20
50 Texan steers	1,167	4.25
18 good steers	1,239	5.20
76 good steers	1,168	5.12½
14 good steers	1,222	5.37½
102 medium steers	1,202	5.00
40 stockers	900	3.55
13 stockers	774	3.25
17 stockers	807	3.40
33 good steers	1,204	5.12½
12 fair steers	[illegible]	4.75
17 cows	1,017	3.12½

HOGS—The receipts since Satuaday have been 76,226, against 41,472 for the same time last week, and 42,584 week before last. Although, in comparison with yesterday's receipts, the number yarded to-day exhibited a marked falling off, the number on sale was excessive, and, notwithstanding the existence of an active demand both on packing and shipping account, the feeling prevalent during the greater part of the day was one of depression, and, up to noon, prices were in buyers' favor, the bulk of the forenoon's sales being effected at $3.75@3.85. Subsequently a better, firmer feeling was developed, and closing sales indicated a trifling advance on the opening rates. The improvement was too slight, however, to warrant a change in quotations, and the market may be quoted steady at $3.75@3.80 for common; at $3.85@3.90 for medium to good qualities, and at $3.95@4.10 for choice to extra. Only a few thousand remained unsold at the close, and with a few days of moderate receipts a part of the decline sustained during Monday and yesterday may be recovered. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	281	$3.80	48	346	$3.85	64	189	$3.85
51	287	3.90	65	242	3.75	41	216	3.90
38	412	3.85	60	224	3.80	53	200	3.80
36	270	3.80	31	289	3.75	45	314	4.00
49	315	3.80	173	277	3.90	50	227	3.85
50	272	3.85	53	222	3.85	54	285	3.85
53	256	3.75	46	333	4.00	44	314	3.85
59	300	3.90	69	356	4.00	74	275	3.85
121	248	3.80	55	247	3.90	37	297	3.75
62	283	3.90	141	195	3.90	22	264	3.75
68	188	3.85	138	230	4.10	19	207	3.75
44	362	4.00	124	200	4.00	22	134	3.25
53	334	4.00	104	243	3.95	106	315	3.75
45	214	3.75	83	280	3.90	73	308	3.80
55	332	3.85	52	279	3.87½	54	261	3.80
53	247	3.80	65	323	3.80	57	270	3.75
59	264	3.75	59	275	3.80	259	308	4.00
44	349	3.90	56	240	3.85	245	300	4.00
159	259	3.80	60	238	3.75	177	267	3.90
40	304	4.00	76	213	4.00	68	287	3.90
48	331	3.90	52	279	3.87½	54	284	3.90
106	239	3.85	55	289	3.90	122	254	3.80
64	255	3.85	59	230	3.80	48	332	3.90
35	209	3.80	95	311	4.00	57	271	3.80
59	292	3.75	61	297	3.80	61	273	3.87½
58	329	3.90	60	253	3.80	49	248	3.87½
47	349	3.90	41	337	3.90	48	315	4.00
50	306	3.90	49	300	4.00	51	304	4.00
13	227	3.80	45	174	4.05	88	293	4.00

SHEEP—The sheeps trade continues quiet with little variation in prices. The demand to-day was mainly of a local character, though there was no inquiry for good to choice grades for shipment. Prices may be quoted steady and firm at $3.00@3.50 for common, at $3.75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@5.00 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27.

AT THE YARDS.—Business at the yards to-day was moderate, and as usual, joists, scantling, and common descriptions of building material were chiefly inquired for. Lath and shingles had liberal sales, and remained steady at published prices. Prices remained firm.

QUOTABLE.

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, per m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.—A fair day was experienced in the hardwood yards. There was a good demand for 6 inch grooved and matched flooring, which remained firm at published prices. Quotations remained unchanged as follows:

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD.—Trade in whitewood was rather dull to-day, but prices remained firm and closed as follows:

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	4,759	1,516
Shingles, m	1,250	1,407
Lath, m	568	31

LUMBER AFLOAT—The wholesale lumber market for the season of 1872 closed to-day, as there are no more lumber vessels expected in, as far as we can ascertain. It has been one of the most prosperous on record to vessel owners, as rates on lumber have advanced to nearly double of what they have ever been before, and the experience of this year has proved the present lake fleet to be wholly inadequate to meet the increasing demand of the lumber trade. Shipbuilding is likely to receive a considerable stimulus in consequence, and already we hear of extensive arrangements, in this and other parts, for the construction of new vessels, which will appear on the opening of navigation next spring. Joists and scantling brought $11.50 to $11.75. Choice mill run lumber was in good demand, and sold at from $17.00 to $20.00. Common stripe and boards brought from $13.00 to $16.00, and common mixed lumber from $12.00 to $13.00. Shingles remained firm at $3.25; $3.50 for lath, and $9.00 to $10.00 for pickets.

The following were the large sales:

Schr Skidmore, from Pentwater, 90 m common bds at 13½c; schr Hubbard, from Pentwater, 60 m piece stuff, at $11.75; schr North Star, from Pentwater, 1,100 m shingles, at $3.12½. Sold by Wm. Meglade; schr Walhalla, from Manistee, 115 m joists and scantling, at $12.00; schr Beloit, from Manistee, 90 m joists and scantling at $12.00; barge Mercury, from Ludington, 125 m piece stuff, at $12.00; lath, $3.25; schr E. M. Stanton, from Manistee, 50 m small timber, at $14.00; 110 m joists and scantling at $12.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Nov. 27.

Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Erie, 25 brls salt, 150 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 220 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 100 m lumber.
Schr Melvina, Alpena, 200 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Bertha Barnes, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Frontier City, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ætna, Cleveland, 600 tons coal.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Grand Haven, 75 cds wood.
Schr Champion, White Lake, 30 cds wood.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 2,450 railroad ties.
Schr A. Boody, Buffalo, sundries.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Bark Wm. Sturges, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Bark Great West, Menominee, 250 m lumber.
Schr Mary L. Higgie, Cleveland, 600 tons coal.
Schr El Tempe, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. C. King, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Beloit, Manistee, 95 m lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Sister Bay, 135 cds wood.
Schr Mary Booth, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Menominee, 200 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.

CLEARED ... Nov. 27.

Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 12,050 bu corn, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop City of Toledo, Glen Haven, 463 bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Milwaukee, Sheboygan, 59 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr J. Dresden, Wellsburg, 1,000 bu oats, 100 bu corn, 6 brls beef, 6 brls pork, 15 brls flour.
Schr R. J. Skidmore, Pentwater, 135 brls beef, and sundries.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 35,000 bu barley.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 19,543 bu wheat, 281 brls flour.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 31,687 bu oats.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—No sail vessels on the market. One or two propellers were offered, but at a higher rate than shippers were willing to pay. The only engagement reported was: To Buffalo—Prop Toledo, part cargo of wheat, through.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 26.—Grain freights are quiet and nominally unchanged, with a light demand from shippers, owing to the light stock of grain. Carriers ask 12c for wheat to Buffalo, and 20c to Oswego.

BUFFALO, Nov. 25.—Rates unchanged. Charters reported: Props Blanchard and Roanoke, salt to Chicago at 20c per brl, f. o. b.; schr Montcalm, 2,000 brls water-lime to Detroit at 10c per brl, free in and out and cooperage; schr J. B. Bentley, to arrive, water lime to Chicago at 25c per brl, free of handling.

Lake freights on ore, now at the close of the season, are so good that a vessel can afford to take the chances of rough weather—though money cannot pay for the loss of life. A freight of 500 tons of ore, at $6.50 per ton, to Erie or Cleveland, amounts to $3,250—$2,500 of which is profit. This state of affairs will not always exist, and would not now but for the large-paying grain freights offered vessels in Chicago.—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the northwest.

—Sailors' wages $3 per diem.

—The schr John L. Gross is to be rebuilt.

—Schr George Wand went ashore near Erie.

—The schr Gertrude struck the bar, and was beached at Ludington.

—The Jay Cooke makes another trip to [illegible]dusky.

—The schr Prince is ashore in the middle passage, Lake Erie.

—The scow Ella Doak has been lifted for the sum of $391, at Milwaukee.

—The propeller Mary Ward is still aground between Thornbury and Collingwood. Eight men were lost in endeavoring to get ashore in a small boat. Three fishing boats, last night, took off nine passengers safely.

—Three vessels are being built at the shipyard of William Crosthwait, at East Saginaw. Two of them are being built for the use of Mr. Crosthwait; each will be 200 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 14 feet hold. The other is being built by W. S. Campbell, and will be 100 feet keel, 28 feet beam, and 10½ feet hold. It is expected to have all three ready to launch early next spring.

—At Ballentine's yard at Winona, there is a propeller and a four-masted schooner being constructed. The propeller is designed for the iron trade. She is 310 feet in length and 38 feet breadth. Her tonnage 1,300 tons. The dimensions of the schooner are as follows: Keel, 250 feet; beam, 40 feet; hold, 15 feet; and, as we have said, will carry four spars, schooner rigged.—*Saginaw Courier.*

—The Marquette breakwater withstood the pounding of the severe storm last week with remarkable efficiency. As soon as the storm subsided Colonel Kidder made an examination of the work, and found points where the storm had washed tons of stone out of the cribs, and in some instances carried it with such power against the timbers as to tear the largest of them asunder, yet the main structure was not much impaired. Had the storm continued a day or two longer, much of the work would undoubtedly have given away, in which case all the property in the Marquette harbor would have gone to Davy Jones'. Colonel Kidder estimates the present damages at from $4,000 to $5,000, which the Government will of course order repaired as soon as practicable.—*Mining Journal*, 23d.

—The Pentwater *News* says that four bodies were washed ashore near that place on the 20th, supposed to have been passengers on the Lac La Belle. The first was found about half a mile south of the government pier. The deceased was apparently about forty years of age, five feet ten inches in height, thickset, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, black hair and whiskers tinged with gray. He was dressed in dark brown pantaloons and vest—no coat—with checkered hickory undershirt, white shirt, and leather gaiters. Nothing was found upon his person except a new black-handled, three-bladed knife, a lead pencil, and a piece of white metal watch chain with bar attached. An inquest was held on the body, and it was then interred in the new burying-ground.

MILL, LUMBER, AND IRON NOTES.

The steam saw-mill of Cunningham, Robinson, Haines & Co. was burnt at Osaineke, Mich., on the 25th.

—Work on the open hematite mines at Marquette has been suspended for the season until the opening of navigation in the spring.

—Messrs. Smith & Co.'s large mill near Sidney Centre, Mich., was entirely consumed by fire last Tuesday night.

—The Saginaw Mining Company are laying in $100,000 worth of winter goods. They will take out from ten to twelve tons of ore this winter.

—The steamer Nebraska, on leaving Detroit Saturday, for Duluth, struck bottom while crossing the Flats, and broke one of her wheels. A tug from Detroit has gone to her assistance.

—Lumbering has begun in earnest in [illegible] Village, Mich., and, if all holds well, 12,000,000 feet will be put in the White River there this winter.

—Lumbermen are complaining of a scarcity of men at Caro, Mich., and it is feared that a full complement of help cannot be obtained to operate in the camps as heretofore intended.

—Mr. Davis, the gentleman who has undertaken to procure labor in Europe to assist in working the Lake Superior mines, left New York some days ago for Liverpool. His efforts will first be confined to the north of Germany, and having been tendered the assistance of gentlemen engaged in the same business on both sides of the Atlantic, he felt sanguine, at the time of his departure, of being able to send over 1,000 or more laborers early in February.

—The Chippewa *Herald* reports that the stockholders of the Mississippi Logging Company (Beef Slough) met in Chippewa Falls last week, and have concluded to put in 40,000,000 feet, as a company. Mr. Weyerhauser, the President, is managing the affairs. Individual stockholders, however, will put in stocks outside of this, which will probably swell the Mississippi "drive" to 100,000,000 feet. But few contracts are made as yet, but the ruling figures range at $5 to $5.50.

—The late severe storm has thrown the iron ore shipments into considerable confusion, by the delay of vessels and the blockading of the railroads to the mines. But for a day or two the weather has seemed propitious, and should it remain fair for a week most of the mining companies will be able to ship all the ore they have contracted. Enough vessels are on the way up to take it away, if they do not meet with misfortune. The mining companies are, however, many of them, putting large quantities of ore in stock piles, without any expectation of being able to ship as fast as they can mine up to the close of navigation.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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THANKSGIVING.

General Observance of the Day in the Churches.

[illegible]gramme Prepared by the [illegible]atrical Managers.

At the Charitable Institutions.

CHURCHES.

As will be seen by the following [illegible] Thanksgiving Day will be general[illegible] by the churches and public institu[illegible] congregations of many uniting for [illegible] A great number of business [illegible] be closed for at least a portion of the [illegible] City Hall offices, with the exception [illegible] Headquarters, will be closed, and no [illegible] will be transacted.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Eighth Presbyterian Church will [illegible] Thanksgiving services with the W[illegible] Methodist congregation, this mo[illegible] Rev. Mr. Yonker will preach.

—There will be Union Thanksgiving [illegible] the Third Presbyterian Church, the A[illegible] Reformed Church, and the First Congreg[illegible] Church, at the church corner of Ann and [illegible] streets, at 11 a. m. Sermon by Re[illegible] E. Kittredge.

—The ladies of the Reunion Presby[illegible] Church, on Mitchell street, near Throo[illegible] a Thanksgiving sociable this ev[illegible] There will be oysters and coffee. Profe[illegible] Bonham will give selections fr[illegible] "Drawing-Room Entertainments," consis[illegible] readings, etc.

—The Rev. A. Mitchell, pastor of the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana [illegible] Twenty-first street, will preach [illegible] Thanksgiving service, this morning, on [illegible] of Providence—the occasion of [illegible] Thanksgiving."

CONGREGATIONAL.

There will be services this morning [illegible] Union Park Congregational Church. The [illegible] will consist principally of music [illegible] the occasion, as follows:

Organ Voluntary, Louis Falk. Opening Chorus, "Gloria." Invocation. Doxology. Organ Interlude, "Sweet Home." Hymn. Reading Scriptures. Soprano Solo, "Prayer from Eli," Costa. Prayer. Anthem, "Behold how good and joyful." Address, Rev. C. D. Helmer. Chorus, "Heaven and Earth display." Hymn. Organ Interlude, National Air. Hymn, "America."

—The following is the programme [illegible] Thanksgiving services at Plymouth Churc[illegible] Rev. W. A. Bartlett, pastor:

Organ Voluntary. Anthem, "Rejoice the heart of thy servant." Invocation. [illegible] Hundred ... By the Congre[illegible] Hymn 551 ... Tune, "Coro[illegible]" Reading of Psalm. Gloria Patri. Solo, "The Lord is mindful of his own." Hymn 1328 ... Tune, "Park [illegible]" Anthem, "O, be joyful in the Lord." SERMON. Offertory. Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my soul." Hymn 1006 ... Tune, "A[illegible]" Benediction. Organ Finale, Prelude and Fugue. Choir—Soprano, Mrs. T. E. Stacy; teno[illegible] Charles M. Smith; alto, Mrs. F. B. Brewer; [illegible] George H. Iott; organist and director, M[illegible]

—There will be services at the New E[illegible] Church at half-past 10 to-day. The Rev. [illegible] Chamberlain will preach. Members of [illegible] congregations, having no services in their [illegible] churches, are cordially invited to attend.

EPISCOPAL.

There will be a morning service at All [illegible] Church, corner of Carpenter and Fourth s[illegible] with an appropriate discourse by the Rev. [illegible] Perry, rector. In the evening, the [illegible] Society has a sociable at Mrs. Ralph Hill[illegible] North Carpenter, near Indiana.

—The services at the Church of the Ep[illegible] will consist of anthems, carols, and a serm[illegible] the rector, the Rev. C. W. Stocking, an[illegible] at a quarter of 11 o'clock. The [illegible] will be beautifully decorated with grain, [illegible] vegetables, and flowers.

—There will be Thanksgiving services [illegible] o'clock, to-day, at St. John's Church. [illegible] Bowers will preach on the "Religious Asp[illegible] the Secular Press."

—There will be services this morning [illegible] Church of the Holy Communion, on Bu[illegible] street, near Twenty-ninth.

—Grace Church, Wabash avenue, will be [illegible] fully decorated for the Thanksgiving [illegible] and there will be very fine music, [illegible] at 10:45 a. m. Sermon by Rev. Dr. [illegible]

—St. James' Church, corner Huron and [illegible] streets. Service to-day (Thanksgiving D[illegible]) at 10:45 a. m. Seats free.

—A Union Thanksgiving service will be [illegible] at the Trinity M. E. Church, to-day, at 11 o'[illegible] The Michigan Avenue M. E. Church will be [illegible] the services. Rev. R. D. Sheppard will d[illegible] the discourse.

UNIVERSALIST.

The congregation of St. Paul's Church [illegible] hold Thanksgiving service in the Synag[illegible] corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue, [illegible] commencing at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. [illegible] Ryder.

BAPTIST.

The churches in the neighborhood of Co[illegible] Grove hold a Union Thanksgiving service [illegible] University Place Baptist Church at 11 o'cloc[illegible] The Rev. J. W. Cracroft, D. D., will c[illegible] the discourse, and the choirs of the se[illegible] churches will assist in the music.

—The West Side Baptist Churches will [illegible] Union Thanksgiving service at 11 this m[illegible] at the Union Park Church. The se[illegible] will be by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, o[illegible] Second Church.

—First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, a[illegible] Hubbard court, Rev. W. W. Everts, D. [illegible] pastor. Thanksgiving service at 11 o'clock. [illegible] cordially invited.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of [illegible] United States Senate, will preach this mor[illegible] at the Centenary Church on "One hun[illegible] years ago."

—A Union Thanksgiving service will be he[illegible] Methodist Church at Evanston. The Re[illegible] pastor of the Congregational Ch[illegible] will preach.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The inmates of the Cook County Poor H[illegible] Insane Asylum and Hospital will be treate[illegible] liberal meal of substantials to-day, [illegible] will undoubtedly be very thankful for i[illegible]

—The prisoners incarcerated in the B[illegible] of Correction and County Jail are happy [illegible] prospect of a change in the bill of fare to [illegible] turkeys and chickens will replace "salt h[illegible]" and "junk."

—Thanksgiving day will be appropriate[illegible] observed at the Orphan Asylum. Every effor[illegible] be made to render the day a joyful one fo[illegible] hundred little ones now provided for [illegible] Asylum.

—The usual Thanksgiving dinner will be [illegible] at the Home of the Friendless. All con[illegible] donations will be accepted by the matron.

—The children who attend the Bethel [illegible] Sabbath School, about 200 in number, wi[illegible] given a Thanksgiving supper.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.

Lovers of music will find it in the Ad[illegible] Phillipps Concert this evening. The fac[illegible] reaching both divisions of the city [illegible] just now as they ever were, and undou[illegible] many will wish to supplement their turkey[illegible] with a musical feast. The following [illegible] programme tells its own tale:

Recit. and Aria, "Home of My Heart." "Lurline." Mr. Wm. Macdonald. Cavatina, "O Luce di quest' anima." Miss Cornelia Stetson. Violin Solo, "Fantaisie Caprice." Master A. Van Raalte. Aria: "Le parlate d'amor," Faust. Miss Adelaide Phillipps. Duet. Misses Phillipps and Stetson. Violin Solo, "Fantasie," Russian Airs. Master A. Van Raalte. Ballad, "Looking Back." Miss Adelaide Phillipps. Scotch Ballad, "Jock o' Hazeldean." Mr. Wm. Macdonald. Song, "Love Has Eyes." Miss Cornelia Stetson. Trio, "Vieni al Mar." Miss Phillipps, Miss Stetson, and Mr. Macdonald. Geo. W. Colby, Accompanist.

—McVicker's Theatre—Maggie Mitch[illegible] "Jane Eyre," supported by L. R. Shewe[illegible] company. In the evening, "Little [illegible]"

—Academy of Music—Miss Charlotte [illegible] as Ogarita, in the "Sea of Ice," aft[illegible] evening.

—Hooley's Opera House—"Rip Van W[illegible]"

paying grain freights offered vessels in Chicago.—Marquette Mining Journal.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind from the northwest.

—Sailors' wages $3 per diem.

—The schr John L. Gross is to be rebuilt.

—Schr George Ward went ashore near Erie.

—The schr Gertrude struck the bar, and was beached at Ludington.

—The Jay Cooke makes another trip to Sandusky.

—The schr Prince is ashore in the middle passage, Lake Erie.

—The scow Ella Doak has been lifted for the sum of $391, at Milwaukee.

—The propeller Maty Ward is still aground between Thornbury and Collingwood. Eight men were lost in endeavoring to get ashore in a small boat. Three fishing boats, last night, took the nine passengers safely.

—Three vessels are being built at the shipyard of William Crosthwait, at East Saginaw. Two of them are being built for the use of Mr. Crosthwait; each will be 200 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 14 feet hold. The other is being built for W. S. Campbell, and will be 100 feet keel, 2? feet beam, and 10½ feet hold. It is expected to have all three ready to launch early next spring.

—At Ballentine's yard at Winona, there is a propeller and a four-masted schooner being constructed. The propeller is designed for the ... trade. She is 310 feet in length and ... feet breadth. Her tonnage 1,300 tons. The dimensions of the schooner are as follows: Keel, 250 feet; beam, 40 feet; hold, 15 feet; and, as we have said, will carry four spars, schooner rigged.—Saginaw Courier.

—The Marquette breakwater withstood the pounding of the severe storm last week with remarkable efficiency. As soon as the storm subsided Colonel Kidder made an examination of the work, and found points where the storm had washed tons of stone out of the cribs, and in some instances carried it with such power against the timbers as to tear the largest of them asunder, yet the main structure was not much impaired. Had the storm continued a day or two longer, much of the work would undoubtedly have given away, in which case all the property in the Marquette harbor would have gone to Davy Jones'. Colonel Kidder estimates the present damages at from $4,000 to $5,000, which the Government will of course order repaired as soon as practicable.—Mining Journal, 23d.

—The Pentwater News says that four bodies were washed ashore near that place on the 20th, supposed to have been passengers on the Lac La Belle: The first was found about half a mile south of the government pier. The deceased was apparently about forty years of age, five feet ten inches in height, thickset, weighing one hundred and eighty pounds, black hair and whiskers tinged with gray. He was dressed in dark brown pantaloons and vest—no coat—with checkered hickory undershirt, white shirt, and leather gaiters. Nothing was found upon his person except a new black-handled, three-bladed knife, a lead pencil, and a piece of white metal watch chain with bar attached. An inquest was held on the body, and it was then interred in the new burying-ground.

MILL, LUMBER, AND IRON NOTES.

The steam saw-mill of Cunningham, Robinson, Haines & Co. was burnt at Ossineke, Mich., on the 25th.

—Work on the open hematite mines at Marquette has been suspended for the season until the opening of navigation in the spring.

—Messrs. Smith & Co.'s large mill near Sidney Centre, Mich., was entirely consumed by fire last Tuesday night.

—The Saginaw Mining Company are laying in $100,000 worth of winter goods. They will take out from ten to twelve tons of ore this winter.

—The steamer Nebraska, on leaving Detroit Saturday, for Duluth, struck bottom while crossing the Flats, and broke one of her wheels. A tug from Detroit has gone to her assistance.

—Lumbering has begun in earnest in Reed village, Mich., and, if all holds well, 12,000,000 feet will be put in the White River there this winter.

—Lumbermen are complaining of a scarcity of men at Caro, Mich., and it is feared that a full complement of help cannot be obtained to operate the camps as heretofore intended.

—Mr. Davis, the gentleman who has undertaken to procure labor in Europe to assist in working the Lake Superior mines, left New York some days ago for Liverpool. His efforts will not be confined to the north of Germany, and having been tendered the assistance of gentlemen engaged in the same business on both sides of the Atlantic, he felt sanguine, at the time of his departure, of being able to send over 1,000 or more laborers early in February.

—The Chippewa Herald reports that the stockholders of the Mississippi Logging Company (Beef Slough) met in Chippewa Falls last week, and have concluded to put in 40,000,000 feet, as a company. Mr. Weyerhauser, the President, is managing the affairs. Individual stockholders, however, will put in stocks outside of this, which will probably swell the Mississippi drive to 100,000,000 feet. But few contracts are made as yet, but the ruling figures range at ... to $5.50.

—The late severe storm has thrown the iron ore shipments into considerable confusion, by the delay of vessels and the blockading of the railroads to the mines. But for a day or two the weather has seemed propitious, and should it remain fair for a week most of the mining companies will be able to ship all the ore they have contracted. Enough vessels are on the way up to take it away, if they do not meet with misfortune. The mining companies are, however, many of them, putting large quantities of ore in stock piles, without any expectation of being able to ship as fast as they can mine up to the close of navigation.

MEDICAL CARDS.

COBURN
Medical Institute,

... West Madison-st., corner of Halsted-st., founded and conducted by DR. J. C. COBURN for the treatment of chronic and private diseases in both sexes.

DR. COBURN has three diplomas from the best Colleges in the world.

DR. COBURN has records to prove his extensive hospital practice, both private and public.

DR. COBURN has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago.

DR. COBURN cures the worst form of stricture without pain or cutting, but with a new French Dilator, which never fails.

The COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE is conceded to be of first importance and a blessing to the world, where all who are in need of medical treatment for any disease of a private nature can call, and receive the most scientific and skillful treatment by a physician who is a regular graduate of medicine, both from American as well as foreign Colleges. DR. COBURN'S reputation is Union-wide, and his Medical Institute is thronged with patients from all parts of the country. Separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen, as ... in Chicago. No one is ever seen but the Doctor. Books on Male and Female Diseases are sent free ... in sealed envelopes. Office hours, 9 a. m. ...; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made him the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical ability by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC and SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the mouths, and in the ... of his patients; they are not ... but are sounded at our doors; ... a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen ... of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references, and his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose ... CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 3 to 4 p. m.

CURE! PAY!! Dr. Kean,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Rubber goods always on hand.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

... Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases. Read his works and judge for yourself; send ... for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

(Regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and Special Diseases at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, 113 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in the ... Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

THANKSGIVING.

A General Observance of the Day in the Churches.

Programme Prepared by the Theatrical Managers.

At the Charitable Institutions.

CHURCHES.

As will be seen by the following announcements, Thanksgiving Day will be generally observed by the churches and public institutions, the congregations of many uniting for special services. A great number of business houses will be closed for at least a portion of the day. The City Hall offices, with the exception of Police Headquarters, will be closed, and no business will be transacted.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Eighth Presbyterian Church will hold united Thanksgiving services with the Western Avenue Methodist congregation, this morning. The Rev. Mr. Yocker will preach.

—There will be Union Thanksgiving services of the Third Presbyterian Church, the American Reformed Church, and the First Congregational Church, at the church corner of Ann and Washington streets, at 11 a. m. Sermon by Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge.

—The ladies of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, on Mitchell street, near Throop, will give a Thanksgiving sociable this evening. There will be oysters and coffee. Professor B. Melville Bonham will give selections from his "Drawing-Room Entertainments," consisting of songs, readings, etc.

—The Rev. A. Mitchell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, will preach at the Thanksgiving service, this morning, on "True Views of Providence—the occasion of true Thanksgiving."

CONGREGATIONAL.

There will be services this morning at the Union Park Congregational Church. The exercises will consist principally of music selected for the occasion, as follows:

1. Organ Voluntary, Louis Falk.
2. Opening Chorus, "Gloria."
3. Invocation.
4. Doxology.
5. Organ Interlude, "Sweet Home."
6. Hymn.
7. Reading Scriptures.
8. Soprano Solo, "Prayer from Eli," Costa.
9. Prayer.
10. Anthem, "Behold how good and joyful."
11. Address, Rev. C. D. Helmer.
12. Chorus, "Heaven and Earth display."
13. Hymn.
14. Organ Interlude, National Air.
15. Hymn, "America."

—The following is the programme of the Thanksgiving services at Plymouth Church, the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, pastor:

Organ Voluntary.
Anthem, "Rejoice the heart of thy servant," Southard
Invocation.
Old Hundred .... By the Congregation
Hymn 561 .... Tune, "Coronation"
Reading of Psalm.
Gloria Patri .... Mozart
Alto Solo, "The Lord is mindful of his own," .... Mendelssohn
Hymn 1328 .... Tune, "Park Street"
Anthem, "O, be joyful in the Lord" .... Berge
SERMON.
Offertory.
Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my soul" .... Flagler
Hymn 1006 .... Tune, "America"
Benediction.
Organ Finale, Prelude and Fugue .... Bach

Choir—Soprano, Mrs. T. E. Stacy; tenor, Mr. Charles M. Smith; alto, Mrs. F. B. Brewer; bass, Mr. George H. Iott; organist and director, Mr. L. V. ...

—There will be services at the New England Church at half-past 10 to-day. The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will preach. Members of congregations, having no services in their own churches, are cordially invited to attend.

EPISCOPAL.

There will be a morning service at All Saints' Church, corner of Carpenter and Fourth streets, with an appropriate discourse by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, rector. In the evening, the Ladies' Society has a sociable at Mrs. Ralph Hill's, No. 69 North Carpenter, near Indiana.

—The services at the Church of the Epiphany will consist of anthems, carols, and a sermon by the rector, the Rev. C. W. Stocking, and will begin at a quarter of 11 o'clock. The church will be beautifully decorated with grain, fruit, vegetables, grapes, and flowers.

—There will be Thanksgiving services at 11 o'clock, to-day, at St. John's Church. Dr. Powers will preach on the "Religious Aspect of the Secular Press."

—There will be services this morning at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Burnside street, near Twenty-ninth.

—Grace Church, Wabash avenue, will be beautifully decorated for the Thanksgiving service and there will be very fine music. Service 10:45 a. m. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Locke.

—St. James' Church, corner Huron and Cass streets. Service to-day (Thanksgiving Day) at 10:45 a. m. Seats free.

—A Union Thanksgiving service will be held at the Trinity M. E. Church, to-day, at 11 o'clock. The Michigan Avenue M. E. Church will unite in the services. Rev. R. D. Sheppard will deliver the discourse.

UNIVERSALIST.

The congregation of St. Paul's Church will hold Thanksgiving service in the Synagogue, corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue, commencing at 11 o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Ryder.

BAPTIST.

The churches in the neighborhood of Cottage Grove hold a Union Thanksgiving service at the University Place Baptist Church at 11 o'clock to-day. The Rev. J. W. Cracroft, D. D., will deliver the discourse, and the choirs of the several churches will assist in the music.

—The West Side Baptist Churches will hold a Union Thanksgiving service at 11 this morning at the Union Park Church. The sermon will be by the Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, of the Second Church.

—First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, south of Hubbard court. Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., pastor. Thanksgiving service at 11 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain of the United States Senate, will preach this morning at the Centenary Church on "One hundred years ago."

—A Union Thanksgiving service will be held in the Methodist Church at Evanston. The Rev. R. ... pastor of the Congregational Church, will preach.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The inmates of the Cook County Poor House, Insane Asylum and Hospital will be treated to a liberal meal of substantial food to-day, and they will undoubtedly be very thankful for it.

—The prisoners incarcerated in the House of Correction and County Jail are happy in the prospect of a change in the bill of fare to-day. Turkeys and chickens will replace "salt horse" and "junk."

—Thanksgiving day will be appropriately observed at the Orphan Asylum. Every effort will be made to render the day a joyful one for the one hundred little ones now provided for at the Asylum.

—The usual Thanksgiving dinner will be given at the Home of the Friendless. All contributions will be accepted by the matron.

—The children who attend the Bethel Home Sabbath School, about 200 in number, will be given a Thanksgiving supper.

AMUSEMENTS TO-DAY.

Lovers of music will find it in the Adelaide Phillipps Concert this evening. The facilities for reaching both divisions of the city are as good now as they ever were, and undoubtedly many will wish to supplement their turkey dinner with a musical feast. The following programme tells its own tale:

1. Duet and Aria, "Home of My Heart." "Lurline" .... Wallace
Mr. Wm. Macdonald.
2. Cavatina, "O Luce di quest' anima." .... Donizetti
Miss Cornelia Stetson.
3. Violin Solo, "Fantaisie Caprice." .... Vieuxtemps
Master A. Van Raalte.
4. Aria, "Le parlate d'amor." Faust .... Gounod
Miss Adelaide Phillipps.
5. Duet, Saffo .... Pacini
Miss Phillipps and Miss Stetson.
6. Violin Solo, "Fantasie," Russian Airs .... F. David
Master A. Van Raalte.
7. Ballad, "Looking Back." .... Sullivan
Miss Adelaide Phillipps.
8. Scotch Ballad, "Jock o' Hazeldean." .... Scott
Mr. Wm. Macdonald.
9. Song, "Love Has Eyes." .... Bishop
Miss Cornelia Stetson.
10. Trio, "Vieni al Mar." .... Gordigiani
Miss Phillipps, Miss Stetson, and Mr. Macdonald.
Geo. W. Colby .... Accompanist.

—McVicker's Theatre—Maggie Mitchell in "Jane Eyre," supported by L. R. Shewell and the company. In the evening, "Little Barefoot."

—Academy of Music—Miss Charlotte Thompson in Oporita, in the "Sea of Ice," afternoon and evening.

—Hooley's Opera House—"Rip Van Winkle," by John Allen, Little Mack, Alice Harrison, and members of Aiken's dramatic company. Afternoon and evening.

—Aiken's Theatre—Geo. L. Fox and pantomime troupe in "Humpty, Dumpty." Afternoon and evening.

—Myers' Opera House—Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels, with J. H. Milburn in characteristic specialties. Afternoon and evening.

—Nixon's Amphitheatre—The Morlacchi dramatic and ballet troupe in the "French Spy," with musical features by the Praeger Family. Afternoon and evening.

THE LAC LA BELLE.

Finding of Bodies from the Wreck Near Pentwater—The Names, Descriptions, Etc.

From the Detroit Tribune, Nov. 25.

During last week, a number of bodies were washed ashore near Pentwater, on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, most of them evidently being those of men lost on the steamer Lac La Belle, when she foundered on the opposite side of the lake, near Racine. The first body was found a week ago Sunday, and is described by the Pentwater News, from which we obtain our information. It was that of a man about 40 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, thick set, weighing from 160 to 180 pounds, black hair and whiskers tinged with gray. He was dressed in dark brown pantaloons and vest, no coat, with checkered hickory undershirt, white shirt, and leather gaiters. Nothing was found upon his person except a new black-handled, three-bladed knife, a lead pencil, and a piece of white-metal watch chain, with bar attached, which had apparently been worn but a short time. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Hartwick, and it was then interred in the new burying-ground.

On Monday another body was found on the beach near the north line of Oceana County, which, from papers found in the pockets, appears to have been that of W. H. Straight, of Lemars, Iowa. A number of memorandas were found upon it, the card of a business house at Lemars, Iowa, and a letter from Rev. J. H. Straight, of Vermontville. The body was buried, and Mr. Straight has been written to in reference to the death of his supposed son. It is thought that the dead man was a passenger on the Lac La Belle.

On November 16 an inquest was held by Coroner Wheeler, at Little Point, Au Sable, five miles north of the village of Benona, on the shore of Lake Michigan, upon the dead body of a colored man, supposed to have been a cook on the Lac La Belle. The description given of him was as follows: His height was about five feet two inches. He had a broad, heavy silver ring on the little finger of the right hand, with initials marked on it, but too much worn to enable one to tell what they were. There was found in the side pocket of his coat two letters dated, "Milwaukee, October 13, 1872." One was a letter of recommendation as a first-class cook from H. Hafemaster, to F. Kaeifer, stating his name to be Henry Sparks. The other letter was from a person signing her name as Emma Sprague. No valuables were found upon his body. The verdict was in accordance with the above, accidental drowning by the sinking of the steamer Lac La Belle, October 14, 1872.

On the same day an inquest was held by Coroner Carter on the body of H. Theeman, whose body came ashore near Pentwater. Money amounting to $47 and a gold watch were found upon the body. By his memorandum book his residence was ascertained to be Bedford, Ohio. He was probably a passenger. There have been reports of the finding of another body, but they do not seem to be authenticated.

The shore in the vicinity of Hart and Pentwater has for several days been strewn with barrels of flour, crackers, beer, whiskey, and other valuables, besides fragments of a vessel, probably the Lac La Belle.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The Oshkosh Daily Times is suspended, as a non-paying institution.

—Seven sail vessel and one propeller are to be built at Manitowoc this winter.

—It is proposed to separate Detroit from her county town, and create a new county, in Michigan.

—The scientific men who are to pass the winter on Mount Washington are trying to teach a Newfoundland dog to go down the mountain for their mail and do other errands.

Colonel Johnson, who claims to be the owner of a newly-discovered silver mine at Winneconne, has gone to Philadelphia with two barrels of rocks, which he will have tested.

—Through the failure of Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., the affairs of the Staffordville (Ct.) Savings Bank have been brought to such a condition that the Bank Commissioner has petitioned for the appointment of a Receiver.

—Mr. Gilmore, of Bullock County, Ga., killed his niece about eighteen months ago, because she testified against him in a church scandal investigation. He was acquitted on the ground that the shooting was accidental.

—It is not fashionable this season to offer your guests wine when they call on New Year's day. If this rule can be successfully and continually applied, it will abate two great nuisances—fashionable drunkenness on New Year's day and New Year's calls in the manner they are now made. Good.

—Some of the leading men of Winchendon, Mass., propose to emigrate to the West. C. W. Bowker, G. A. Litchfield, and Isaac J. Dunn have already purchased land in Michigan for building purposes, and will at once start an establishment for the manufacture of chairs. Eight or ten other gentlemen have signified their intention to join them.

—The Springfield Union is a little hard on the Yale boys of the present day, when it says the reason why Professor Tyndall thinks so much of the Yale boys, and so effusively accepts the invitation to lecture before them, is because they afford so brilliant an illustration of his views concerning the inefficiency of prayer. Probably they are prayed for harder, and get salvation slower, than any other set of young men in the country.

—At Reedsburg, Wis., two boys of respectable parentage chased and badly frightened a young girl, and on their return from their sport, boasted that they had caught and outraged her, which, it appears, was untrue. But their brutal conduct and actions becoming public, they were arrested on a charge of rape, and were obliged to leave the country to escape prosecution, and probable conviction, on their own unfounded boasts. The sport which ended so seriously occurred on Sunday.

PERSONAL.

General H. H. Wells has resigned as United States District Attorney in Virginia.

—The resignation of the Rev. Thomas Marshall as pastor of High Street Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, has been accepted.

—The Ontario Government has appointed Alexander Begg Chief Emigration Agent for Scotland.

—Judge Higby, of the Ann Arbor (Mich.) Circuit, is the next to resign on account of the small salary paid.

—Mr. Eisenbeck, late of the Fabbri Opera Troupe, has been appointed reader in a synagogue, at San Francisco, at a salary of $3,000 a year.

—The Rev. Dr. Norton, of Louisville, has presented to the colored people of that city a new church edifice, together with the lot on which it stands, the whole valued at $15,000.

—James J. McCormick, a pioneer of the Saginaw Valley, and ex-Mayor of Bay City, died, the 25th.

—The late Judge Jesse Palmer, of Delhi, N. Y., was a brother-in-law of the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany.

—When Mr. Jesse R. Grant entered the Covington Post Office, yesterday morning, and saw Mr. Easton there, he said: "*Ain't you gone yet?* Now, look here, if you don't leave here you'll get hurt—*you'll get into another rumpus, sure.* I'm going to clear this Post Office of your presence if it takes me all winter and next summer too.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—James M. Martin, an old citizen of Pike County, died at his home in Bowling Green, Mo., on the 15th inst. He had lived in the State since 1837, had been Circuit and County Clerk of Pike County for seventeen years, and Treasurer for four years. It is said "he never swore an oath, and never, except as medicine, touched a drop of intoxicating liquor."

A Wife-Murderer Hanged.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 27.—A *Chronicle* special says: Michael Moore, convicted of the murder of his wife last spring, at Ebensburg, Cambria County, Tenn., was hanged at 12:30 o'clock to-day, in the jail yard of that borough. He made no confession.

EBENSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27—Michael Moore was executed to-day, in the prison yard, for the murder of his wife. He persisted in declaring his innocence, and made no confession.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cures fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 2?1 West Madison-st.

MISS L. M. HENDEE, MAGNETIC AND ECLECTIC physician, 340 West Madison-st.; at home, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays. Dr. Low's unrivalled Catarrh Remedy for sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

22 ABERDEEN-ST.—A FRONT PARLOR SUITE, elegantly furnished, and front suite on first floor, with or without board.

48 NORTH MAY-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM, board, and fuel for two gentlemen, for $11 per week; private family; convenient to cars.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—TWO pleasant and nicely furnished sleeping rooms, with board.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, with closet and gas, suitable for gentleman and wife, or four gentlemen; also a few day-boarders wanted.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOM, furnished, with board, for 1 or 2 gentlemen; reasonable terms.

181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—TWO FURNISHED front rooms to rent, with board; also, a single room.

227 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A GOOD ROOM FOR man and wife or single men; good table; $5 per week; also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

302 FULTON-ST.—ONE PLEASANT FRONT room, also, one single room, with board for $6 a week.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE pleasant room and one hall bed-room, with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with a front suite of rooms nicely furnished; first-class table; private family.

239½ WARREN-AV.—3 ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, and board, with a private family in their own house, which has all the improvements, and but four in the family.

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished front parlor, handsomely carpeted; also, suite of back rooms, suitable for gentlemen, to rent with board.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM nicely furnished; also single room, with board.

439 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—4 GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with board in a private family.

590 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-av.—A gentleman and wife can find a very pleasant suite of rooms, or large front parlor, with best of board, in a new marble-front house, pleasant location, cars pass the door.

661 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—2 nice rooms, with hot and cold water, to rent with board; terms reasonable; reference required.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED FRONT parlor, bedroom, and closet, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Also single and double rooms, furnished, very reasonable, with board. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. Call and see.

NEAR HOYNE AND MADISON-ST. CARS—A suite of 2 or 3 rooms (unfurnished) with board, in private family, about Nov. 3d. References required. Inquire at store 738 West Madison-st. corner of Lincoln.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

50 LAKE-AV.—PARTIES DESIRING FIRST class accommodation, with the comforts of a home, can meet with such in a respectable private family, home beautifully located with all improvements, 3 houses from Fairview depot, Douglas place. Terms very reasonable to right parties.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ACCOMMODATIONS for 1 or 2 gentlemen, in an eligible locality, on reasonable terms.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN and wives or a few single gentlemen, with board.

447 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE, PLEASANT room, with board. A few day boarders wanted.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE), BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.—Furnished room with board and fire, suitable for gentleman and wife, $13 per week; single room $6; bath-room; good table and everything first-class.

529 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, ON first floor, with board.

532 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, can be obtained, with board; references exchanged; a few day boarders can be accommodated also.

548 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, second floor, nicely furnished, with gas, fuel, and use of bath-room, to gentleman and wife; small family; no children.

548 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, second floor, nicely furnished, with gas, fuel, and use of bath-room, to gentleman and wife; small family; no children.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE, COMFORTABLY furnished 2d-story room, with board; accommodations first-class; references required.

709 WABASH-AV.—BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEmen and their wives, or for single gentlemen; parlors, with bedrooms adjoining.

764 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—An extra large well-furnished room, with large closet, stove, etc., with board, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen.

1000 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with or without board; day boarders accommodated.

1180 INDIANA-AV.—A SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board; house and table first-class. Reference.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, a large furnished room, also small rooms, suitable for one or two persons, with fire, gas, etc. Second girl wanted.

North Side.

217 ILLINOIS-ST., BETWEEN STATE AND Dearborn, only two blocks from State-st. bridge.—A large nicely furnished room, warmed and lighted, with or without board. Also a single room, bath and closet on same floor.

NORTH SIDE—A FAMILY CAN HAVE BOARD and unfurnished front rooms in a private family. No other boarders. References exchanged. Address, or call on MRS. M., 167 North Halsted-st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH two furnished rooms or one large front room. Must be first-class in every respect. South Side north of Twenty-second-st. preferred. Address W 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OF QUIET habits desire furnished rooms for the winter, with board for lady only, where there are no other boarders. First-class accommodations desired. Address, with particulars, Q 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH BOARD wanted for a respectable young lady of quiet habits. Accommodations desired with a respectable and strictly private family, and with widow lady preferred. For first-class arrangements a liberal price will be paid. Address, with full particulars, C 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—SITTING-ROOM AND BEDROOM, FROM January next, for gentleman and wife with infant 13 months old, and nurse. Address at once, stating terms, A 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND BOY, 5 years old. Address, giving price and particulars, D 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—SUITE OF THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, on the second floor, on the South Side, with first-class board, for gentleman, wife, and daughter. M 14, Tribune Branch office.

LOST AND FOUND.

ANY PERSON KNOWING THE WHEREABOUTS of C. E. Colonev, will confer a favor by calling on or addressing L. V., 52 Blue Island-av., city.

LOST—A VALISE, CONTAINING A CONSIDERable amount of money; the finder will receive a very liberal reward on returning it to REV. M. OAKLEY, S. J., 413 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—CREAM-COLORED HORSE, BLACK MANE and tail; top buggy, marked with B on side. E. BOSS & CO., 125 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, NEAR CORNER TWELFTH-st. and Michigan-av., a ladies' cassimere cape trimmed with fringe. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 354 Michigan-av.

FOUND—A COACH-DOG; THE OWNER CAN HAVE him by paying charges. Apply at 756 North Franklin-st.

TAKEN UP—A DUN-COLORED HORSE, A TOP buggy and harness, on Wabash-av. The owner may have it by paying expenses and proving property. Apply to AVERY BROS., 192 State-st.

THE PARTY THAT PICKED UP THE LITTLE black-and-tan slut, answers by the name of Bell, will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked, by returning to meat market, corner Fourth-av. and Polk-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST—BETWEEN MONROE AND Madison-sts., on State-st., a pass book for N. Matson & Co. Please deliver to JUERGENS & ANDERSEN, 236 Wabash-av., corner of Jackson-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST ON THE 27TH INST., A lady's gold watch, on Van Buren, near State-st. Any person returning it to COLLINS & HUNT, 423 Wabash-av., can receive the above reward.

$100 REWARD — STOLEN FROM CORNER Clark and Madison-sts., a bay mare, and buggy, square box, newly painted black. Mare's two hind legs white, weighs 900 to 1,000 lbs, about 15 hands high. Above reward will be given to any person finding the above, and leaving at southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts. A. CAMPBELL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THE STOCK OF A first-class retail country store for sale, with lease to suit purchaser. Direct or apply in person to SCHRAM BROS., 208, 210, and 212 East Van Buren-st.

A HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE LARGEST and best paying daily newspapers in Iowa for sale, on account of declining health of owner. For particulars call on or address MARDER, LUSE & Co., Chicago, Ill. A rare chance for some good newspaper man.

A CONFECTIONERY, NEWS, AND CIGAR STORE for sale, at 275 Blue Island-av.

A LIQUOR-STORE, SAMPLE-ROOM ATTACHED, now doing a good business, situated on one of the best thoroughfares in the city, for sale. Apply for 5 days corner of LaSalle and Illinois-sts.

FOR $250 I WILL SELL TO AN ENERGETIC MAN a secured income for five years of $250 per year, payable monthly; purchaser to devote one hour a week to superintendence; present owner about to leave State. 127 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

ONE OF THE BEST CORNER GROCERIES (with lease) on West Madison-st. for sale. About $3,000. Address G 39, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER that I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent, my store room, 26x50; two-stories high, dwelling adjoining, splendid cellar under the whole, with good warehouse, barn, and other outbuildings convenient; have built up within the last fifteen years a large cash and prompt paying trade; have the oldest and best corner in town, and to a live man, who means business, will offer a good bargain, and reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, Jr., Cambridge, Ill.

STORE AND STOCK OF GOODS DOING A GOOD trade for sale. Address P. O. Box 78, Prairieville, Mich.

TO LOAN—MONEY—IN SMALL AMOUNTS AND short time; well secured paper bought. J. T. GOLDEN, No. 191 West Madison-st.

THE FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STAND ON THE corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Indiana-av. To the right man a good chance will be given. F. W. SPRINGER, Room 14, Bryan Block.

$150 CASH WILL BUY AN EASY AND GOOD paying business for sale. $150 a month can easily be cleared. Good reasons for selling will be given. Apply from 8 to 10 a. m., at 43 Milwaukee-av., in basement.

$250 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND TOBACCO store with two rooms. Rent, $20 per month. Apply at 89 Chicago-av.

$600 ONLY WILL BUY A GOOD SALOON AND boarding house, with all furniture, new billiard table, etc., in good location. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 FINE LOTS ON MILWAUKEE-AV., only $800 each; very cheap.
10 lots in Bradwell's Subdivision, corner Milwaukee-av. and Robey-sts., $250 to $600 each.
10 lots on Oakley-st., only $600 each.
10 lots on Davis-st., only $500 each.
10 lots on Shober-st., only $450 each.
2 lots on Tremont-st., only $1,000 each.
These lots are all inside the city but outside the fire-limits, and must be sold at once. O. B. GRIFFIN, 125 East Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT, 86 NORTH Racker-st., $3,500.
Cottage and lot, 146 North Curtis-st., $2,500.
Cottage and lot, 691 West Indiana-st., $2,700.
Cottage and lot, North Robey-st., $1,400; ½ cash.
Cottage and lot, at Evanston, $1,000; monthly payments.
Cottage and lot, 347 North Reuben-st., $2,300.
Cottage and two lots, at Evanston; $1,850.
Lots at Desplaines, $5 monthly payments; $100.
5 lots left at Evanston, same payments; $250.
IRA BROWN & CO., 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 89 Clark-st.
300 feet, South Park boulevard, near Thirty-fifth-st.
75 feet, Oak-av. boulevard, great bargain.
100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
50 feet, North Clark, corner Belden-av.
50 feet, Belden-av., near Hurlbut-st.
60 feet, Park-av., near Leavitt-st.
And cheap lots in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY DWELLING WITH LOT, West Washington-st., $3,000, on long time. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME CHURCH, IN GOOD order, with 100 feet on which it stands, Burnside-st., near Thirtieth, very cheap. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF EIGHT rooms, bath-rooms, pantry, and closets, on leased ground. No. 1838 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAR VINCENNES-AV. AND THIRty-eighth-st., 2-story and basement brick house, all modern improvements, only $6,500; possession immediately. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front house, on Vincennes-av., 11 rooms; immediate possession; $10,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—$150 PER FOOT, WORTH $150; this fine lot, 223 East Division-st., 25x150 feet; gas, water, and sewer. Apply 81 Larrabee-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER STANTON-AV. AND DOUGlas-place, 54x120, cheap. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH lot 48x125, on southwest corner Washington and Oakley-sts. A bargain. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin.

FOR SALE—LARGE COTTAGE, IN EXCELLENT condition, on Western-av., near Jackson-st., with lot. Price, $4,200. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE NUMBER OF DESIRABLE residences from $3,000 to $50,000; possession now or May 1; on South Side, and in Oakland and Hyde Park. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH BRICK BASEMENT, 14 rooms, 196 West Erie-st. Price, $5,000. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—$400 AND $450—ONLY $50 DOWN—WE have the best bargains in lots for persons of moderate means. Don't go out of the city to buy a lot. We can sell you one convenient to street cars and business for $400. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-first and Twenty-second-sts., 50 feet at $450 per foot. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-ST., 100 BY 150 FEET, east front, on Jefferson, near Randolph-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 60 UNION PARK-PLACE, EAST front, two-story and basement marble-front dwelling, with lot. Price, $7,500; easy terms. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms; gas fixtures, etc., in house to be removed. J. S. GOULD, 264 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50X185, EAST FRONT, ON VINcennes-av., near Thirty-seventh-sts.
25x125 on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove, easy terms.
Six lots on Burnside-st. and 4 lots on Forty-seventh-st., near car shops.
Seventy-five lots at Holstein, cheap.
Twelve lots on Twelfth-st., near Wood.
Fine building sites at Oakland and Hyde Park.
ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., BETWEEN THIRtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 25 feet front with 2-story frame house. Price $11,000; also first-class residence on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. WING & FARLIN, 58 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—24x80, ON FRANKLIN-ST., NEAR Madison. Can be bought cheap if negotiated for soon. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 244 EWING-ST.; RENTS FOR $20 per month; can be bought at a bargain. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 5 years, 6 per cent. No Agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 252 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-avs. Parties wishing to build no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, or at 128 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—60x125, ON WASHINGTON, NEAR Leavitt-st. Owner will sell at a considerable sacrifice. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH CLARK AND FREDERICK-ST., 150x200 feet, northwest corner of North Clark and Frederick-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house; 11 rooms; all modern improvements, and lot 25x100 feet. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La-Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 9 ROOMS; GOOD cellar, cistern, water, gas, furnace, all modern improvements, and lot 50x132 feet; south front; on Washington-st., near Wood. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH LASALLE AND MAPLE-STS., 31 feet on the northwest corner of LaSalle and Maple-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—40x125, N. E. COR. VAN BUREN AND ...-sts. ... for an investment. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—50X100 ON FULTON-ST., EAST OF Western-av., and 150x125 on Diller-st., between Fulton and Kinzie, east and west fronts. Three lots on Lowe-av., east of Halsted and north of Thirty-ninth-st., each 27½x125. ISAAC R. DILLER, No. 64 North Ada-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—24x125, S. F., ON MADIson-st., just west of Oakley. Price $145 per foot. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 129-131 LaSalle-st.—Great bargain, 150 feet front by 161 deep on the southwest corner of Indiana-av. and Forty-ninth-st., Price, $50 a foot; ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—PRICE $300, ON FIVE years' time. Between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., just south of Polk. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—EAST OF CALIFORnia-av., on Wilcox and Adams-sts. Price $1,000, on 5 years' time. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON MONTHLY payments, new house, 10 rooms, lot 25x125. Inquire on the premises of GEO. CADWELL, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON THE CORNER OF FIFTY-sixth and Carpenter-sts., for a few days, at a low price. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., NEAR WESTERN-AV., a few lots on easy terms, at low figures. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK LOTS FOR $125 CASH, worth double, in quantities from 2 to 30; title perfect. Call on J. W. GOETZ, 212 East Madison-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT DESplaines, only one block from depot, in $5 monthly payments. I will be on the 9 o'clock train this morning (Thanksgiving). Come one, come all to the Northwestern Depot, corner of Kinzie and Canal-sts., and go with me and pick out a lot or two. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR ONE WEEK AT A bargain for monthly or yearly payments two houses and four cottages in Evanston, four houses in North Evanston and two houses in Glencoe; said houses are rented to good tenants until May next; size of houses from six to ten rooms; prices from $2,000 to $6,000.

I will also sell ten more lots within eight blocks of the Evanston Depot for $250 per lot for monthly payments. Now is the time to buy; next spring there will be a great call for houses, and the lots will sell for one-third more than I now ask. Also have one house to rent cheap in Glencoe. Call at once at Room 8, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington, or near depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO COTTAGES. Small payment down, balance long time and monthly. Also a large list of unimproved lots on some of the principal streets of Englewood; 24 passenger trains daily to and from the city; commutation fare $8 per 100. HULBURD & CO., 95 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN. $5 MONTHLY—choice lots, two blocks from three depots, at Washington Heights; prices $75, $100, $150, and $225. Title perfect; full warranty deed given. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS OR BLOCKS IN KEENEY & Rinn's Addition to South Evanston; will be sold at a bargain as we need the money. W. N. & C. E. BRUNER, 281 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN THE SOUTH DIVISION, not to exceed $15,000 in value, for one of our customers; will pay part cash and part in unimproved city property at cash value. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A WELL-IMPROVED FARM, WORTH $10,000 to $20,000, as part payment for first-class inside real estate, worth $45,000. HAMLIN, CASS & CO., Room 8, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT NORTH OF THIRty-second-st., worth $4,000. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle, corner Madison.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY IN OR NEAR THE city; must be a first-class bargain. Address or apply to B. GRANGER, 92 East Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS and other good collaterals. Also, Republic Insurance certificates bought at highest market price. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city property. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—$5,000, ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurity. Address, Y 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE, in cash, for claims against all bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD, 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY, PURCHASE MONEY MORTgages. Money to loan on real estate and approved collaterals. W. M. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block, LaSalle-st.

$4,500 TO LOAN FOR 5 YEARS ON CITY REAL estate. AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

WANTED—LADIES TO KNOW THAT THE PARlor Swing will relieve them of the baby a great part of the day, at 283 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE OF 12 ROOMS, with hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, etc., etc., near Lincoln Park. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, 4 CLOSETS, hall, buttery, and barn; corner Erie and Ashland-avs., $75. C. W. DEAN, 64 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A TEN ROOM HOUSE, HAVING ALL modern improvements, centrally located, in good neighborhood, suitable for two families. Inquire of J. M. HIRSH, 68 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS. Call or address 55 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—BOARDING HOUSE OF 16 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with complete laundry, and stabling for 20 horses. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., IN THE block corner of Ontario-st., a 3-story and basement house; every modern improvement. Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 2-story house of 8 rooms. North Wells-st., corner of Hinsdale, 26 rooms over stores, suitable for a boarding house; has bath room and closets. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9, Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE on Prairie-av., furnished complete, to small family who will board self and wife. Call at 60 East Harrison-st., at 11 a. m.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES NEAR LINCOLN Park, 4 to 12 rooms each, rent from $25 to $55 per month. Apply to W. J. DAVIS, Real Estate Agent, Room 1, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, 73 Thirteenth-st.; hot and cold water, gas, etc. P. RYAN, 639 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE ON LAKE-AV. near Oakland station, fine finish, bath room, gas and water, $74 per mo.
Cottage on Cottage Grove-av. near Thirty-ninth-st., $30 per mo.
House at Hyde Park with furniture, for sale, $50 per mo. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF A COTTAGE-PLACE, 4 rooms, partly furnished, or without furniture, to responsible party; or would rent whole house, consisting of 9 rooms.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—255 WEST MADISON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE OF front rooms, with or without board, for gentleman and lady or 2 gentlemen. Apply 29 Pierce-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A SUITE OF HANDsomely furnished rooms, parlor, bed-room, bath-room, and two large closets for $50 a month; first-class restaurant near. References required. T 53, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR AND five rooms on second floor, at 762 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—225 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A PLEASANT furnished front room, with stove, in a private family.

TO RENT—3 NICE ROOMS AT 284 WABASH-AV. J. GOULD, 264 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO SUITES OF ROOMS (TWO EACH), unfurnished, in building northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. $25 and $30 per month. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 38 West Hinsdale-st., 5 closets and a pantry; water in the house. Inquire in the rear.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, CLOSETS, PANTRY, and water on second floor, at 254 Twenty-second-st., near Archer-av.

TO RENT—SIX FINE ROOMS, AT 781 WEST MADison-st., $35.
Four rooms, Fulton-st., near Hoyne, $20.
Five rooms, Forquer-st., near Jefferson, $25.
KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—7 OR 9 ROOMS, AND FURNITURE FOR sale. House new and in a first-class location on the North Side, south of Division-st. Furniture new and first-class. Address for five days, O 62, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE SMALL AND TWO LARGE rooms, gas and fire, singly, or to a party of gentlemen. Everything comfortable and clean. 112 South Peoria-st.; short walk from business.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FURNISHED ROOMS. EXcept bed and bedstead. Inquire at 74 East Twelfth-st., corner of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL ROOM to rent at 14 Peck-court. Call on Friday.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, at the Lawrence European Hotel, 181 and 183 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH BEDroom at 14 Price-place.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, CONVENIENT FOR housekeeping. Apply at 12 Throop-st.

TO RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS OR two furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, at 15 Grant-st., second door from North Clark-st.

TO RENT—198 WEST LAKE-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WITH BEDROOM off, nicely furnished, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife, with stove, gas, and care. 87 S. Green-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED IN FIRST-CLASS style, well heated and taken care of; no questions asked. Address L 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT 3 NICE ROOMS AT 1261 INDIANA-AV.; also a nice barn for carriages and 3 horses.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, without board, at 785 Wabash-av., with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—4 VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH closets, in a very quiet house, to a small family. 471 Catherine-st., corner of Loomis, near Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—216 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURnished room for a gentleman.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND floor, at 381 Wabash-av. HUTCHINSON & LUFF.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, single or en suite, by the day, week, or month, in Central Block, 82 Market-st. Apply at Room 121, 4th floor.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 255 HALSTED-ST., NEXT to corner of Harrison, 20x120, with ell 20x50, all well finished; is well suited for storage, or any business requiring large amount of room. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE NO. 379 WEST Madison-st., corner of Adams., 24x70. Call at 211 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—182 STATE-ST., SECOND, THIRD, fourth floors, and basement. Apply to R. D. RUSSELL, 61 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, IN A DESIRABLE AND well furnished front office. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Room 10, Otis Block.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE DESK ROOMS IN THE office of the Freie Presse, No. 185 Randolph-st. Cheap rent; gas and heat furnished.

TO RENT—STORE 22X80, CORNER HALSTED AND Twelfth-sts. Inquire for at F. BOLTENWECK'S, 490 South Halsted-st. Fixtures, stove and gas fixtures are to be taken cheap; excellent locality; present occupant moves because store is too small for his business. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—A SMALL HALL, SUITABLE FOR A society, military, or dancing-hall. 42x60 feet. Apply at 189 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE MARBLE FRONT STORE. No. 160 State-st.; size 24x120, four stories and basement. Apply to L. B. OTIS, Room 1, Otis Block.

TO RENT—70 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., STORE 20x74, basement 40x74, second floor 20x74, third floor 40x74, with or without steam power; steam elevator. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 76 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE 165 Twenty-second-st., with dwelling above. M. L. PEARCE, 276 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM ON FIRST floor; all kept in order; cheap. Inquire 804 State-st.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED OFFICE AND DESK room, 22 South Canal, near the tunnel. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, TO FIRST-class reliable parties, my new, elegant furnished house, with all modern improvements; my family and self will board with tenant. For further particulars address, without delay, B 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR light housekeeping in a brick block or house, within half mile of Chamber of Commerce. Call or address T D, No. 201 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman who is social and musical, a room in a pleasant family; no objection to a good room-mate. Address, stating terms, etc., D 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE NICELY FURnished cottages on the South or West Sides, for customers. C. A. DEMENT, 148 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR WOULD BUY ON monthly payments, house of 6 or 7 rooms; must be convenient to steam cars, and in the vicinity of Cottage Grove or Hyde Park. Address T, Ætna Life Insurance Company, 89 Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE ABOUT 20X60 feet, in a good business location; moderate rent; you will hear of a prompt paying tenant by addressing C 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A WELL located first floor or basement office. Address, stating terms, K 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISSION. Address at once, A 41, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF ROGERS' PLATED spoons and forks, at less than New York prices. WM. A. W. WHEELER, 215 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—300 COOKING STOVES and stove-castings; Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings of this week, at 289 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—TWO WALNUT TOP COUNTERS 12 feet long. Inquire at 211 West Madison-st. Also show case for sale.

FOR SALE—300 VOLUMES BOOKS, THEOLOGIcal, classical, biographical, historical, fiction, KIMBALL & CO., 171 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEN FOOT METAL SHOW case, cheap. E. J. LEWIS, Room 11, Stone's Building, 144 and 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ABOUT 3,000 FIRE-BRICK contained in a vault on West Madison-st. Also two vault doors of Herring's make. Address E 11, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$500 IN A STRAIGHT, LEgitimate, and established cash business; stock invoices $1,000. No bonus asked; will pay you $250 monthly. 116 East Washington-st., Room 20.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in dining and lodging rooms, which are paying handsomely. Cash dividends daily. 37 West Adams-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 OR MORE; will pay 100 per cent in one year. Address M, Drawer 220, Battle Creek, Mich.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Fearnon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS & EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE PORTABLE engine, running. GRADLE & STROTZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—98X140, CORNER FULTON AND DILler-sts. 50x140 Fulton, east of Western-av. 30x125 Oakley, near Fulton. ISAAC R. DILLER, No. 64 North Ada-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN A 1 BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS, with references, X 76, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT-MAKER TO GO into the country 30 miles, to work on fine sewed and pegged work. Apply at 114 Madison-st., corner Clark-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

WANTED—A FEW MORE MECHANICS TO LEARN architectural drawing at 254 South Halsted-st., Room 3. Inquire this evening.

WANTED—THREE NO. 1 BLACKSMITHS AND horse-shoers. Inquire at 288 State-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO MENDOTA, ILL., 2 COAT makers and 1 pants maker. Apply at H. A. KOHN & BROS., 10, 12, and 14 Lake-st., between 10 and 11.

WANTED—LATHERS, AT 309 FULTON-ST.; BUILDing warmed.

WANTED—MATTRASS MAKERS. APPLY AT 283 West Madison-st., corner Sangamon. WARREN & TALCOTT.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE-SHOER, AT BUS barn 263 West Twelfth-st. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS CALSOMINERS. APply to KING & EAMES, 95 LaSalle-st., between 2 and 12 a. m.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TEAMSTERS; NONE but steady, industrious men need apply. L. C. HUCK & CO., Canal and Eighteenth-sts.

WANTED—COACHMAN—STATE WHERE YOU can be seen. Address M 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF TWO horses and do chores at 452 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—NINE TEACHERS FOR DISTRICT schools of Cook County; compensation $40 to $50 per month; board $3 to $4 per week. Apply to A. G. LANE, 138 West Monroe-st., on Friday next.

WANTED—FIVE MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS, BEtween 20 and 40 years of age, to solicit orders for our Illustrated Bible.

We engaged last week two lawyers and three merchants.

This week we have engaged two merchants; one sold his stock and gave up his P. O. to engage with us; and one high school teacher.

We have men in our employ who have never made less than $70 a week, and have made as high as $150.

W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A HEAD PORTER, ONE WHO UNDERstands his business and can come well recommended. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, a. m., at Anderson's European Hotel, Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO TRAVEL IN THE country. For information call at Room 5, 135 Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN FOR LARGE TOWNS; PERMAnent business; pays better than wages; carpenters preferred. Apply in basement 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—1 GOOD BARN MAN, 1 GOOD DRIver; no drunkard need apply. W. A. RUSSELL, 263 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL; wages, $2.50; board, $3.50; cheap tickets South. Farm hands, &c. 28 West Madison and 13 South Canal.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—A PORTER IN A RESTAURANT. APply at Merchants' Restaurant, No. 52 West Madison-st.

WANTED—COLONISTS—GOOD MEN OF EVERY class of industry to join the Southwestern Colony of Colorado. Terms easy, and a rare chance to get a cheap home. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office, 289 West Madison-st.

WANTED—EVERY YOUNG MAN OUT OF WORK to call at Room 8, 135 Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT COOK AS second hand; must be No. 1. 472 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR AN EASTERN boot and shoe house; one that controls a large trade in Eastern and Southern Illinois preferred. Address B 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR NEW ILLUSTRAted works. MOSES WARREN, 499 Wabash-av.

WANTED—BOY 16 OR 20 YEARS OF AGE TO work in a meat market; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply early at 61 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—THIS DAY—100 CORD-WOOD CHOPpers for Ohio; one year's work; part fare paid to those having baggage; also, 1,500 levee laborers for the South; cheap fares. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 200 GOOD AXE MEN to get out ties on the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad. Apply to H. J. DEAL, or J. H. BETHUNE, Charleston, Mo., 12 miles west of Cairo, Ill.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO DO UPstairs work, and help take care of children. Apply at 921 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. 1485 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK—MUST BRING UNexceptionable references, to 836 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK family of 3. 1335 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON in private family; good wages; 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a small family. Inquire at 373 State-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SWEDE OR NORwegian girl to do general housework; reference required. Apply for two days at 115 Whitney-st., corner of Pine.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND COOK AT CONTInental Hotel, corner State and Eldridge-court. Come ready for work.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER IN a private family, South Side; English, German or Norwegian preferred; good wages given. Apply at 168 East Washington-st., basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO SECOND work. Reference required, at 123 South Sangamon-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO UNDERstands the New Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, and is not afraid of work, can find steady employment all winter by addressing E 18, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ATTEND A LUNCH counter and keep it in order; business hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address G 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT TO clerk in a millinery and fancy goods store. Apply Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 148 North Wells-st., between 10 and 12 a. m.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION TO-MORROW MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK 25 horses of all grades, some fine buggy horses, 1 pair matched black mares, 2 open, 1 top, 1 two-seated buggy, 6 sets of single harness, new, 1 three-seated sleigh. Bring in your stock if you want it sold; no charge if not sold; good board for horses at low rates, at new brick barn, 263 West Twelfth-st. JOHN MORTON, W. A. RUSSELL & CO.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURday of horses, wagons, carriages and harness. Good stabling for horses. Money advanced on goods left in my charge. 421 State-st. O. BRIGGS.

A LIGHT OPEN BUGGY FOR SALE CHEAP. INquire of C. H. BRADLEY, Sheriff's office, Old Court House.

BASSETT'S BOARDING STABLE, REAR OF 15, 17, and 19 Harmon-court. Personal attention given to the care of boarding horses. Horses kept on second floor.

FOR SALE—NEW FIRST-CLASS LIGHT AND heavy delivery wagons; also one new light platform spring truck, at 259 South Canal-st.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS—GO TO HATHAWAY'S, 600 State-st., for finest Portland sleighs.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STRONG ONE horse stake truck in good condition. GEO. ROSS & CO., 47 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TRUCK AND BULK WAGON. Apply at ORIENTAL MILLS, Madison-st bridge.

WANTED—HORSES TO BOARD AT IRVING Park; best of care, stabling, and ... room, at lowest prices. Address P. DUFFY, Irving Park Stables, Irving Park, Ill.

WANTED—A ... DELIVERY WAGON. CALL at 235 and 237 Michigan-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF HORSES TO BOARD by the month or for the winter, by V. FREDENHAGEN, Post Office address Downer's Grove, Ill. References, O. J. Slough, 804 State-st., or Reed & Sons, of Reed's Temple of Music, Sixteenth-st.

$300 WILL BUY A NO. 1 RIG; HORSE 6 YEARS old, black, sound, and gentle; very stylish; business buggy and harness, almost new. Address W 89, Branch Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO LOOK CAREFULLY AT those Monroe-st. inducements; then call on us and examine the practical workings of our plan. It is not necessary that you should sink a few dollars over there, as many have, for an experiment, before coming to us; but if you have been so unfortunate, and desire to mend your ways by getting into good company, with the satisfaction of knowing that your goods are the best in the market, your territory protected, and your prices lower by half than can be offered by agents for any other house, call on us and commence on business principles, with Clark's Double Spring Steel Needles. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY for a nice thing. Apply at 283 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO CANvass for the History of the Great Fire in Boston, by Colonel Russell H. Conwell, the graphic writer and celebrated orator. The writer was an eye-witness. This will be the only correct and complete account, and will sell rapidly. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—COMMERCIAL AGENTS will find it to their interest to call upon the Elastic Broom Company, No. 23 South Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE TO SELL the new sewing machine starter. Call or address COOK & CO., Room 8, 125 Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 89 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, IN GOOD order; will be sold for $225, one-half its cost. 269 West Adams-st., west of Campbell-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS $175 LESS the regular price. Buyers will please give me a call and I will explain how I do it. 251 Park-av., West Side.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS NEW YORK MAKE, 7-octave, second-hand, rosewood piano, very cheap, at 273 Blue Island-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT DRY goods clerk wishes employment. Address RELIABLE, care Letter Carrier No. 21.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF long experience in the flour, grain, and commission business in Baltimore. City reference. Address S H H, 180 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN OF considerable experience and unquestionable references, as bookkeeper, clerk, messenger, &c. in a bank. Address Q 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SALESman, in the china and fancy goods trade. Address E. CROMPTON, 23 South Jefferson-st. Best of reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF seven years' experience in the drug business. Speaks German, French and English fluently. Best of references given. Address, E 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A store where he can make himself useful; speaks French, German, and English. Can furnish good references. Salary no object. Address ERNEST, 74 North LaSalle corner Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER BY A young man who has had 5 years' experience in lumber business in Chicago. Address S. BAKER, 228 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BANKERS AND INSURance agents—A Scotchman, three years in this country, having ten years' experience in banking and insurance business, is open for an engagement. Home testimonials and A No. 1 city references. Address Q 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS copyist, amanuensis, corresponding secretary, shorthand writer, or collector. Highest testimonials; salary small. Address D 78, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT FURnace builder, (a bricklayer); would contract (if preferable) to set boilers, ovens, heaters, etc. I have 30 years experience; reference, my work when finished. Address A 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CIVIL ENGINEER who has had experience in hydraulic and railroad engineering, and has had the best of educational advantages, both scientific and classical. Address immediately, A 47, office of Chicago Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—UNDER INSTRUCTIONS in a carpenter and joiner shop, by a man who has worked at the trade one summer. Address P 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A steam engine and do repairs; also experienced in stone tool sharpening. Apply to SHAW, WILLSON & CO., 15 Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN just arrived from England, as stud-groom or coachman, who thoroughly understands the business; also well acquainted with the care of racehorses. Apply or address with full particulars, X, Liverpool House, Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE—woman to cook; man is coachman and gardener; city reference. Address O 57, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN AND WIFE (ENGlish) want places as groom and cook; can drive and teach riding; a first-class cook. Address A 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman. Apply at 14 Fourteenth-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER IN WHOLEsale grocery store, by a man well posted in the business. Apply 595 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man, who wishes to learn the telegraph operating; can give reference if required. Address B 19 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG man as bartender, has good reference from last employer. Address H 97, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do second work, or general housework in a small private family. Call 160 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHAMBERMAID, waitress, or seamstress, in a private family, by an American girl. Call for two days at 262 North Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, SECOND GIRL, or any light work, by a competent woman. Apply 24 Bremer-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Swedish girl, to do general housework for small American family. Call or address 22 Bremer-st., near Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL for up stairs work and sewing, in a private family. Call for two days. 376 West Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls to work together, or separate, in a first-class family. The best of references given. Please call at 403 Twelfth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY SOME GOOD SCANdinavian girls. Apply to MISS HANSEN, 258 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY HAVING A daughter thoroughly domesticated, 16 years of age, wishes to place her in a Christian family to assist in housework; washing or much cooking objected to. Address W 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook in a private family, or as seamstress in a first class boarding house. Call, for two days, at 701 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK OR chamberwork. Call at 32 Mitchell-st., Thursday and Friday.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY wants employment in dress-making, millinery, or any light business. Address E. R. H., 413 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, IN a private family, to do sewing; understands the sewing machine. Is willing to assist with housework. Address 384 Wabash-av., shirt store.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR second girl in a private family by a respectable lady. Call or address No. 129 South Clinton-st., in ...

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF CULTURE and refinement, as nurse; can give best of city references. Call or address for three days, NURSE, No. 9 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TEND CIGAR STAND. The best of references. Address Z 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG AND healthy Swedish woman as wet nurse. Apply at 183 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF SOME nice office, will keep everything up neat and will guarantee to give good satisfaction; the best of city references. Address M 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WHO has had several years' experience as a bookkeeper, copyist, and letter writer. Can give the best of references. Address L R, No. 82 Aberdeen-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PRACTICAL MILLER WISHES TO TREAT with localities in want of a flouring mill, with a view of building at once; those wishing ... correspond with the undersigned, who is prepared and desirous to commence operations immediately. Address ... C. CITTEL, Madison, Lake County, Ohio.

A PIANIST, WHO CAN READ WELL OR MUSIcians to form a quintette. Call on PROF. MILLS, 345 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

BOYS' CLOTHING—1,000 SUITS STYLISH, AND all wool, at $5 to $8 each. The Winfield Manufacturing Co., 138 West Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, 97 WEST MADISON-ST.—We are prepared to furnish first-class female help of all kinds at a moment's notice, and entire satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FLOOR MANagers of the ball at the Academy, Thanksgiving night, will call for the badges ... engaged, before 12 o'clock to-day. ... BALL, Costumer, 366 State-st.

WEDGWOOD'S BAND IS PREPARED TO FURnish music for private parties, balls, &c. Office 47 South Clark-st., Room 15. J. A. WEDGWOOD, Leader and Prompter.

WANTED—A STOCK OF HARDWARE IN EXchange for real estate. 315 State-st.

WANTED—WORKINGMEN WHO WANT WORK on railroad or levee in the South to buy their tickets at greatly reduced rates at the office of FERNANDO L. L. SCHARLACH & CO., Room 3, 56 North Canal-st.

WANTED—ANY PARTY WITH REFERENCES and from $1,000 to $2,000, who would like to go to Texas on business connected with railway construction, can hear of an opportunity seldom offered, by addressing, immediately, D 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTEREST IN SOME ESTABlished business; can put in $2,000 cash, and personal attention. Good references given and required. Address H, Otis Block, Room 25.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A BASHFUL YOUNG MAN DEsires to correspond with a brunette, not older than 22, and of Protestant faith. Address CHARLES YOUNG, care P. O. Box 283.

PERSONAL—G. O. S.: I RECEIVED YOUR LETter; please answer with full name and direction, and I will do so in reply. Address P 21, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, a stranger in the city, desires the acquaintance of a refined young lady to attend with him places of amusements. Address A C, Chicago Post Office.

RUN AWAY—MY SON WILLIAM RYAN, AGED 14 years, the 22d June, 1872, left home on Monday morning the 18th inst. He has blue eyes, light, curly hair; wears worn and faded clothes; is about 5 feet high, round shouldered, a little cast in one eye, has narrow forehead, straight nose, and has very little to say. He left home without cause or provocation, and any tidings of his whereabouts will be gratefully received by his anxious parents. MICHAEL RYAN, Piper City, Ford Co., Illinois.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE on Wabash-av., near Twenty-seventh-st., for first-class unimproved property. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 13 Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE IMPROVED CITY property for improved farms and farming lands. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3-STORY STORE NEAR COTtage Grove-av., ... for improved farm or land. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, LaSalle, corner Madison.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD UNINCUMBERED LOT, at Washington Heights, for two double and one single buggy harness; will give liberal trade. Address A, P. O. Box 28.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Machines repaired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 225 West Madison-st.; branch 369 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER decree; ... in all the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box ...

FOREIGN.

Senator Sumner on France and President Thiers.

Bismarck's Movements to Prevent the Emigration of Germans.

He Places No Reliance on the Present Aspect in Europe.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Thirty members are to comprise the committee who are to prepare the necessary reformatory constitutional measures in reply to Thiers' message.

The Cabinet to-day will deliberate upon the majority report of the Committee on the Address and Resolutions of the minority. Thiers will attend the Assembly to-morrow, when the report of the majority will come up. The vote yesterday postponing an immediate consideration of the report allayed the excitement. Many believe the crisis is passed. Paris is quiet this morning, and the provinces also are reported tranquil.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Senator Sumner has submitted to the interviewers with a good grace, no less than three lengthy reports appearing to-day. Of President Thiers, Mr. Sumner says: "I had several long conversations with him. My first visit we devoted to politics, others to art, printing, sculpture, and liberal studies. Of course, M. Thiers is an accomplished scholar of very rare ability. M. Thiers speaks in a low, quiet, thoughtful way; perhaps I cannot better describe his manner to you than by calling it eminently kind. I know he has been called quarrelous and petulent oftentimes by many correspondents, who perhaps considered that old age and courtesy were incapable of associating; but if M. Thiers ever justifies any of those aspersions, he must be a very different man on the floor of the Assembly from that which he is in private. I am glad to testify against these reports. Nothing more opposite and averse to petulance than M. Thiers' manner can possibly be conceived. He entertains the kindliest feelings towards our country and expressed them to me fervently. I cannot but regard that the conversion to the course of Republicanism of such a man, so great a scholar, so eminent a thinker, argues very strongly for the success of the Republic. France is by no means a unit on political questions, and parties opposed to M. Thiers and the Republic are represented in the National Assembly very largely, but I think if there is anything just now worthy to be called a crisis, M. Thiers will weather it. I may prove to be a false prophet, but my opinion is that although it would be unsafe to say the Republic is firmly established, nevertheless it is the ultimate form of government in France, and likely to remain in power now. Gambetta assured me that France is a Republic. The French people are contented, and I believe sincerely so."

GERMANY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Baron Von Schloeser, the German Minister Resident here, has received information from his Government that, in consequence of the disturbed condition of political affairs in France, the German War Minister has issued strict orders to the proprietors of all the German ships leaving the harbors on the coast of that country to at once increase the rates of fare to emigrants leaving for any foreign country. The object of these orders, it was intimated, was to prevent an exodus of the arms-bearing population of North Germany, in the present threatening complication of the political affairs of Russia, Austria, and particularly France. Accompanying these orders is a letter, which sets forth that the American sentiment in this action is foreshadowed by the statements of American residents abroad, who have been made acquainted with this policy, before it was promulgated to the people. The wish is expressed in the epistle, that the American people may be made to see the necessity of this step, on the part of the German Government, and that it may not be attributed to any false motives with regard to the growth and expansion of this country.

The advices to the German Minister represent that the greatest excitement exists in Germany by reason of the action of the French National Assembly toward President Thiers. Whatever may be the termination of the present difficulties, the German Government considers that it has no adequate guarantee in the direction of peace. It is believed by Bismarck that the French Government is on the brink of revolution, and the only abiding sentiment of the latter nation is one of revenge for that disgraceful contest, which ended in the downfall of the French Empire and the surrendering of Alsace and Lorraine. The German Government believes that with the evacuation of French territory by the German troops, and with the greater portion of the German indemnity fund remaining unpaid, in the overthrow of the Thiers Government will come a wild cry of invasion of German territory. On behalf of these considerations, the German Government justifies its action in arresting the further progress of emigration, which, in the past few years, has turned towards America with such increased vigor.

The German Minister is very anxious as to the character of the reception which this news will meet with in this country, which is the most immediately interested therein. He himself is of the opinion that the French difficulties are likely to result in a revolution, which cannot but be inamicable to German interest, however disastrous it may prove to the French nation, and he further thinks that his Government is justified in its action in consideration of all the foregoing facts.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, Nov. 27.—The storm on the coast still continues. Three steamship disasters are reported, besides accidents to sailing vessels.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property at Various Places Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 27.—Last night a fire broke out in a butcher shop in Baraboo owned by one Sayers. The flames communicated to McGennis' cigar store, Undell's saloon, Wield's furniture store, and a wheelwright and blacksmith shop, all of which were destroyed. The wind blew a gale at the time; and had not the fire been checked the business part of the city would have been laid in ashes. Loss $25,000; insurance slight.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUDONVILLE, O., Nov. 27.—A most disastrous fire broke out in the brick building known as Pells' Block, about 12 o'clock last night, destroying the entire block, which was occupied by Whitney & Gaines, hardware; Case & Pells, clothing, and N.C. Stone, jeweller; also a frame building adjoining, occupied by A. Robinson, druggist. The fire originated on the stairs leading to the third story occupied by the Freemasons, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as there had been no fire there for two weeks. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $16,600, in the following companies: Richland of Mansfield, O., $5,000; Lycoming, $3,600; Home, Columbus, $4,000; Western Mutual, Urbana, $1,000; Knox, $2,000. The Free Masons and Sons of Temperance lost everything, as also did Doctors Fuller and Wirt. The building was the finest in the county.

MATTOON, Ill., Nov. 27.—The barn of Mr. Garrett H. Mills, the largest in the county, was burned about midnight last night, with all its contents, including carriages, agricultural implements, several tons of hay, 2,000 bushels of corn and ten valuable horses. The loss is over $5,000, with no insurance. The fire was the work of incendiaries, who are probably known, and will be caught.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A private despatch from Scranton, Pa., says that the Valley House was burned at Lackawanna this morning. The building cost $75,000.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—The furniture manufactory of John Clark, North Cambridge, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss $30,000.

Death on the Rail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENNISON, O., Nov. 27.—The east-bound express train, No. 7, ran into a section of freight at Coshocton about 6 o'clock this morning. Jacob Gates, engineer of the express, one of the oldest engineers on the road, was instantly killed. The express messenger, George Pennington, was slightly injured. The fireman escaped by jumping from the engine. None of the passengers were injured. The express was on time. The freight train was standing on the main track at the station, not properly protected by flags.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—Lawrence Sheitz, foreman of repairs at the Milwaukee & St. Paul Depot, was accidentally killed to-day by being struck on the head with a piece of a car coupling, while getting a car on the track.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 27.—A gravel train, running between Waterloo and Franklin, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, ran over and instantly killed A. J. Crouk, when near the former place.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 27.—Two trains had a slight collision in the Michigan Central yards, at this place, this morning, so injuring J. A. Griffith, a switchman, that he died in forty-five minutes thereafter.

CATTLE BREEDERS.

Convention of the Raisers of Short-Horn Cattle—Proceedings Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—The Short-Horn Cattle Breeders' Convention met to-day in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, Indianapolis. The attendance was large, and highly respectable. Claude Matthews, Chairman of the Committee calling the Convention, called the meeting to order, and nominated for temporary President A. C. Stevenson, and the nomination was unanimously agreed to. On motion of Mr. Matthews, George W. Rust, editor of the *National Live Stock Journal*, of Chicago, was elected temporary Secretary of the Convention. Mr. W. W. Thresher offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all gentlemen present, or who may hereafter be present, who are breeders of short-horn cattle, be regarded as delegates to this Convention, and that all delegates be requested to write their names and post office address on a slip of paper, and hand it to the Secretary of this Convention, that they may be registered, and that every delegate, in addressing the Chair, shall announce his own name and Post Office.

Mr. Matthews moved that a Committee of one member from each State and Territory, and from the Dominion of Canada, be appointed on the arrangement of business and permanent organization.

The roll of States being called, the following gentlemen were appointed: Joseph Foss, Massachusetts; Charles G. Wadworth, New York; Charles E. Coffin, Maryland; Walter Handy, Kentucky; Thomas E. Talbot, Missouri; Alexander Waddell, Ohio; Charles Lowder, Indiana; John H. Bacon, Iowa; George Murray, Wisconsin; M. Miles, Michigan; David Christie, Canada; J. H. Peckrell, Illinois.

Mr. Matthews suggested that the Committees on Business and Permanent Organization meet at half-past 11 o'clock. Another delegate suggested that the Committees meet at once

Mr. Myers moved an adjournment until 2 o'clock, to enable the Committees to make their reports. Mr. Jones, of Ohio, thought this Convention had assembled for various matters. What they had to consider was what they thought best to do, and what was for the interest for the stock raisers throughout the country. An adjournment would enable the members to get together and find out what were the desirable things to do. Such matters would be better done if time were given for deliberation, and the business would be thus facilitated. A motion by Mr. Jones to adjourn to half past 1 was lost. Mr. Bushea, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion of Mr. Matthews had been passed. The motion to reconsider was carried.

Mr. Bushea moved as an amendment that the Committee be requested to report on a permanent organization immediately. Mr. Matthews stated that the Committee could report on a permanent organization, and afterwards report as to the order of business. With this understanding, Mr. Bushea withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Thresher stated that the Legislature of Indiana would adjourn to-day, and had passed a resolution granting the use of the Hall of Representatives to this Convention, and suggested that, if no difficulty were in the way, it would be advisable to accept the offer so generously made.

Mr. Kingsbury stated the terms of his arrangement for the hall now being used, but thought that the Hall of the House of Representatives would be better for acoustic properties, if its size did not prove too limited for the purposes of the Convention. No immediate action was had on this matter.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: For President, Dr. A. C. Stevenson, of Indiana; for Secretary, B. H. Campbell, of Illinois; for Assistant Secretary, G. W. Jones, of Ohio, associate editor of the *National Life Stock Journal*, and a number of Vice Presidents. The permanent President then addressed the Convention, thanking it for the honor done him in appointing him to preside over its deliberations, and briefly alluding to the vast advantages resulting from improving our cattle by the introduction of short-horn breeds.

Mr. S. G. Taylor, of Ohio, moved that the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization be adopted, which was agreed to unanimously. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

The Committee on Business reported recommending: First, that the Convention appoint a Committee to report permanent organization, by-laws, membership fees, etc.; second, the exhibition of cattle at fairs, embracing the appointment of Judges and their duties, together with the condition of the cattle; third, the record of pedigrees.

The first part was concurred in, and a Committee of one from each State appointed. The second clause was very fully discussed. Under the motion of Mr. Page, amended by Mr. Seymour, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to all Agricultural Societies to employ only experts as judges, and to pay their expenses to and from fairs, and while in attendance thereon.

On motion of Mr. Thrasher, it was resolved that, when the Convention adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet at the State House.

On motion of Mr. Babbitt, it was resolved that the President and Directors of each Agricultural Society are, in the opinion of this Convention, the proper officers to appoint Judges, and should be held responsible for their fitness.

The following definitions, presented by Dr. Miles, were laid upon the table, on motion of Judge Jones:

Pure breed, full blood; thoroughbred animals of a distinct and well-defined breed without any admixture of other blood. Cross-bred animals; produced by breeding together distinct breeds. Grades; the produce of a cross between a pure bred and a native. High grade; an animal of mixed blood in which the blood of a pure bred largely predominates.

On motion of Mr. Duncan, the question of the record of pedigrees was referred to a Committee of one from each State, who, after due deliberation, reported as follows, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the practice of many societies of prohibiting consultation among judges is unfavorable to the making of correct awards, but we think the most satisfactory results may be attained by balloting first and consulting afterwards.

A resolution relating to the discrimination in favor of short-horns at fairs, some reference having been made to its ambiguity, was laid on the table.

The Convention then adjourned until evening.

At 7 o'clock the Convention met. Mr. Thrasher, of Indiana, introduced a resolution declaring that the practice of over-feeding animals for exhibition purposes should not be encouraged, and that premiums should only be awarded at the fairs for animals in breeding condition. The resolution was discussed at great length, which covered the whole range of questions pertaining to the economical feeding of animals. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That, in the estimation of this Convention, the practice of overfeeding animals for show purposes is one not to be encouraged, and that the officers of agricultural societies be recommended to so frame their premium lists as to offer premiums only for animals in breeding condition.

The Convention then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The rolling mill hands at Scranton, Pa., are on a strike.

John Luther dropped dead yesterday, at St. Petersburg, Pa., supposed cause, heart disease.

Indianola and Winterset, Iowa, were put in telegraphic communication with Des Moines, yesterday.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Pomological Society is to be held at Grand Rapids, on Dec. 3 and 4.

Thanksgiving Day will not be observed in Detroit with any especial ceremonies, save religious services and some few amusements.

A colored man named Lucas shot a white man at St. Petersburg, Pa., yesterday, three times, killing him instantly. Lucas escaped.

A woman named Baldwin, residing near St. Petersburg, Pa., accidentally took a dose of arsenic instead of morphine, which proved fatal.

The entire force of newsboys and bootblacks of Cincinnati will be tendered a Thanksgiving dinner at the Bethel, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Board of the Iowa Capitol Commissioners have called for proposals to furnish 250,000 cubic feet of stone for Iowa's new State Capital, bids to be opened Jan. 9.

Three men, found guilty during the present term of the Morgan County (Ill.) Circuit Court of assault with deadly weapons, were let off with the trifling punishment of a $25 fine each.

An investigation of the late nitro-glycerine explosion in Westchester County, New York, resulted in the censure of the contractor on the railroad for leaving the nitro-glycerine exposed to the public. Neither the head nor the legs of George Hill, one of the killed, could be found.

The City Council of St. Louis have authorized an issue of $500,000 of 6 per cent twenty-year bonds, to pay indemnity to property-owners for land and buildings on Third and other streets condemned for approaches to the St. Louis and Illinois bridge.

The dry goods house of Brown & Dunn, of Columbus, O., was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of laces and silks to the value of $5,000. The burglars effected an entrance by forcing a shutter in the first story. There is no clue to the thieves.

Charles Sumner says that from his visit abroad he believes Thiers to be "The right man in the right place." He had a long interview with Gambetta, and other prominent legitimists, and he thinks that the French Government is fixed on a stable basis. He praises the French people, and says that Thiers delighted him. The Senator met a number of the celebrities of England while in that country. His health has been improved. He states that $5,000 will cover his losses by the Boston fire.

ILLINOIS RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Its Constitutionality Sustained by the McLean Circuit Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 26.—The celebrated case of The People, *ex relative* the Railroad Commissioners,—Gustav Koerner, R. P. Morgan, Jr., and David L. Hammond,—*vs.* The Chicago & Alton Railroad, was up in our Circuit Court this morning, on demurrer to defendant's plea.

The proceeding is in the nature of a *quo warranto*, the object being to determine the constitutionality of our railroad legislation under the provisions of our State Constitution, and to forfeit the chartered rights of the defendant for violation of the laws lately passed regulating rates for freight, and prohibiting discriminations against communities along the line of the defendant's road.

The complaint alleges that the defendant, as a corporation, &c., charged citizens $5.65 per thousand for lumber from Chicago to Lexington, a distance of 110 miles; and charged consignees in Bloomington, on lumber from Chicago, only $5 per thousand,—the distance between the latter points being 126 miles,—in violation of law, &c.

The defendant admits the discrimination, and says that the freight to Lexington was reasonably low; and that to Bloomington unreasonably low; and that the latter rate was so made and adopted for the purpose of competing with the Illinois Central Railroad in carrying between Bloomington and Chicago. The defendant also sets up its chartered rights, and the unconstitutionality of the acts of the Legislature in attempting to regulate its rate of charges for freight.

To the plea of defendant the People demurred; and, this morning, Judge Tipton, of this circuit, in a lengthy and able opinion, sustained the demurrer, and the constitutionality of our railroad legislation,—holding that the People, in creating corporations, and vesting them with chartered privileges, parted with none of the sovereign rights, which inhere in all Governments, to protect itself and the governed from abuses, extortions, or unjust discriminations, on the part of its own creatures. His opinion will be published at length.

This case is one of great importance, and will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Upon its decision by the highest judicial authority in the Nation hang interests of the most vital character. It is urged that the State, under the Federal Constitution, cannot pass laws impairing the obligations of contracts; that the charters of railroad companies are contracts in that sense; and that the State authorities, in granting corporate rights to railroads, parted with the power of controlling and managing them in the interests and for the benefit of the people. If the State has not such power, certainly the General Government has; and the growing enormities practiced by the wealthy railroad corporations in this country—extorting tribute from the producer, discriminating against localities, building and tearing down the trade of communities—call loudly for the protecting arm of the Government to shield the people from the exactions and abuses of creatures that exist only by the will of the people.

The decision in point is a step in the right direction; and, should the Higher Courts sustain it, we may confidently expect all the railroads in his State to surrender their charters and organize under the General Incorporation act; and furthermore, that the people will, in future, be better protected against oppression on the part of railroad monopolies than they have ever been heretofore. AD REM.

Railroad News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Work on the San Diego & San Bernardino Railroad is rapidly progressing.

Surveyors on the Direct Line Railroad, from San Diego to the Colorado River, report the line practicable but expensive.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—The Eighth District Court, to-day, dismissed the injunction suit restraining the State Auditor from paying interest on the bonds issued to the North Louisiana Railroad. Attorney General Ogden appeared for the State, the affairs of the office having been turned over to him by his predecessor, General Belden.

The St. Louis House of Refuge.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—The affairs of the House of Refuge of this county have again been investigated by the Grand Jury, and that body will, to-morrow, publish an elaborate report of their examination. They call attention to the various defects in the law under which the institution was organized, advise radical changes in it, and recommend a thorough remodelling of the present system of the treatment of inmates, which permits harsh treatment for trivial offences, and which, in their judgment, has the opposite effect to that which should prevail in reformatory institutions.

German Reformed Church.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.—The Fourth Triennial Synod of the German Reformed Church of the United States met to-night. Two hundred delegates are in attendance. The Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhard, of Lancaster, Penn., was chosen Moderator. The opening sermon was preached by Professor J. H. Klein, of Louisville. It will continue in session about a week. The proceedings are in English.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—Nine bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the fire. Five of them were identified. Nineteen bodies are supposed to be buried in the ruins, and still missing.

The contributions to the Harvard College fund now amount to $103,000.

The relief fund for the benefit of sufferers by the great fire now amounts to $192,535.

The Hogs and Chickens Have It.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 27.—The chickens in Hamilton County, in the vicinity of places where the horse disease has been, are dying rapidly.

One man reports a loss of fifty hogs from a disease which he attributes to their rooting about stables containing sick horses.

Resume Business.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 27.—It is confidently believed in financial circles here that Wm. P. Cutler, of Marietta, will make such adjustments in his financial matters as will enable him to resume at an early season. It is also stated that work will proceed on the railroad in Missouri with which he was connected.

Loss of a Schooner.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 27.—The propeller Chicago arrived here this morning with Captain Tierkoff and six seamen, rescued from the schooner Minot Mitchell, which sank on Monday afternoon near the South Manitou.

A Remarkable Bigamy Case.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 25.

A man representing himself as "Henry Porter Tenison, of Rock Hall, County Kilkenny, Ireland, son and heir of the late Thomas Tenison, and lineal descendant of Dr. Thomas Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury," three months ago insulted the wife of Perry Mapes, of Hudson Villa, Poughkeepsie, who, with her only daughter, was travelling by rail between Albany and Syracuse. In the joy of their return the incident was forgotten, but he appeared soon after the lady and her daughter had reached their home. Mrs. Mapes identified him; he wished to apologize, and claimed that he was a gentleman. Mrs. Mapes ordered him off. He said he would be back in a week or two to establish his character, and returned in about five days, when Mr. Mapes knocked him down. Soon afterward he pretended that he was a relative of a Poughkeepsie family, and told the story of his love for Miss Mapes. They accordingly invited her to their house, where she met the "lineal descendant." From this time they corresponded under an assumed name on the lady's part, and early in November he appeared in Poughkeepsie, and behaved in a shameless way at his hotel. On the morning of Nov. 12 Miss Mapes left her home in plain dress, went with Tenison to the pastor of the Church of the Holy Comforter, united with Tenison in misrepresentations which satisfied the clergyman, and they were married at the church. They left the town by train for Albany, and stopped at the Delevan House. While he was out the next day, she stole away to the depot and went home. Meanwhile he had inserted a long marriage notice in an Albany newspaper, and caused a duplicate of it to appear in the Detroit newspapers, with the added line, "*London Illustrated News* please copy."

It at length appeared that he had had a wife at Detroit, who had gone to Ireland to secure some property; that he had lived with another woman as his wife, and that he was a man of great extravagance, but not worth a penny. The police were put on his track, and Mr. Mapes sent him a telegram, signed with his daughter's name, saying that he was away at New Orleans, and asking him to come. The bait took; he appeared at the house early Saturday morning; was astounded to meet Mr. Mapes at the door; was welcomed cordially, but on arriving at the hotel was arrested, and is now lying in the Poughkeepsie jail. His actions during his confinement have been so absurd that many believe that he is deranged. The absence of his wife abroad will probably delay proceedings against him. Meanwhile the case excites much interest, both in Poughkeepsie and Detroit, and legal authorities deem it one of the most remarkable cases on record. Mr. Mapes, the father of the girl, is a retired North River steamboat Captain.

SPRINGFIELD.

Thanksgiving—Personal—Corporations—The State Debt.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—To-morrow business in this city will be generally suspended, and the public offices will be closed, in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, and the Governor of this State, which set apart Thursday, Nov. 28, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Services will be held in the churches.

The Hon. J. C. Robinson, Member of Congress from this district, leaves to-morrow night for Washington.

The Northwestern Parvin Steam Motor Manufacturing Company of Chicago has received permission from the Secretary of State to open books of subscription to its capital stock, $500,000. The object of the Company is to manufacture Parvin's Steam Motor. The corporators are B. C. Parvin, Geo. W. Knox, Albert Dunham Milton, Geo G. H. Wilson, and A. M. West; as has also the H. A. Pitts & Sons Manufacturing Company of Chicago, capital $200,000, to manufacture Pitts' Threshing Machines; also the Odd Fellows' Building Association of Chicago, capital stock $20,000, for building homesteads in Chicago.

The Twenty-seventh General Assembly passed an act in April, 1871, authorizing the State Treasurer to transfer from the State debt and interest fund, moneys found to be to the credit of that fund not expended. The amount so to be transferred will be about $900,000. It was expected by the members of the Legislature that the money received from the Illinois Central Railroad would be sufficient to meet and discharge the State debt, as fast as it should be due, especially so as no more of it falls due until 1878.

General Charles E. Lippincott, State Auditor, has filed his official bond preparatory to taking his official oath for his new term of office.

PERILS OF THE SEA.

Dismantling of a British Bark in a Hurricane—Eleven Men Washed from the Wreck and Drowned.

Boston (Nov. 25) Despatch to the New York Times.

The Cunard steamship Batavia, Captain Moulard, arrived at this port to-day, and reports that on the 19th of November, when in latitude 49 degrees 16 minutes north, longitude 41 degrees 27 minutes west, she fell in with the British bark Charles Ward, of Newcastle, England, waterlogged and dismasted in a hurricane, on the morning of the 18th, and took off the survivors of the bark's complement of twenty men, the other eleven having been washed off the wreck. Mark Twain, who was a passenger on the Batavia, addresses a communication to the Royal Humane Society, giving a detailed account of the wreck, and bestowing the warmest praise on the officers of the Batavia. He says, under date of Wednesday:

"On Sunday night a strong west wind began to blow, and not long after midnight it increased to a gale. By 4 o'clock the sea was running very high. At 7:30 our starboard bulwarks were stove in, and the water entered the main saloon. At a later hour the gangway on the port side came in with a crash, and the sea followed, flooding many of the state-rooms on that side. At the same time a sea crossed the roof of the vessel, and carried away one of our boats, splintering it to pieces, and taking one of the davits with it. At 9:30 the glass was down to 28.35, and the gale was blowing with a severity which the officers say is not experienced oftener than once in five or ten years. The storm continued during the day and all night, and also all day yesterday, but with moderated violence. At 4 p. m. a dismasted vessel was sighted. A furious squall had just broken upon us, and the sea was running mountains high, to use the popular expression. Nevertheless Captain Moulard immediately bore up for the wreck, which was making signals of distress, ordered out a life-boat, and called out for volunteers. To a landsman it seemed like deliberate suicide to go out in such a storm, but our third and fourth officers and eight men answered to the call with a promptness that compelled a cheer. They carried a long line with them, several life-buoys, and a lighted lantern, for the atmosphere was murky with the storm, and sunset was not far off. The wreck, a bark, was in a pitiful condition. Her main-mast was naked; her mizzen-mast and her bowsprit were gone, and her foremast was but a stump wreathed and cumbered with a ruin of sails and cordage from the fallen foretop and foretop-gallant masts and yards. We could see nine men clinging to the main rigging. The stern of the vessel was gone, and the sea made a clean breach over her, pouring in a cataract out of the broken stern, and spouted through the parted planks of her bows. Our boat pulled 300 yards, and approached the wreck on the lee side. Then it had a hard fight, for the wind and the waves beat it constantly back. I do not know when anything has alternately so stirred me through and through, and then disheartened me, as it did to see the boat every little while get almost close enough, and then be hurled three lengths away by a prodigious wave; and the darkness settling down all the time. But at last they got the line and buoy aboard, and after that we could make out nothing more. Presently we discovered the boat approaching us, and found she had saved every soul—nine men. They had had to drag these men, one at a time, through the sea to the life-boat with the line, and buoy, for of course they did not dare to touch the plunging vessel with the boat. The peril increased now, for every time the boat got close to our lee, our ship rolled over on her and hid her from sight. But our people managed to haul the party aboard one at a time, without losing a man, though I said they would lose every single one of them. I am, therefore, but a poor success as a prophet. As the fury of the squall had not diminished, and as the sea was so heavy, it was feared we might lose some men if we tried to hoist the lifeboat aboard, so she was turned adrift by the Captain's order, poor thing, after helping in such a gallant deed.

"To speak by the log, and to be accurate, Captain Moreland gave the order to change our ship's course, and bear down toward the wreck at 4:14 p. m. At 5:15, our ship was under way again, with those nine poor devils on board; that is to say, this admirable thing was done in a tremendous sea, and in the face of a hurricane, in sixty minutes by the watch, and if your honorable Society should be moved to give to Captain Moreland and his boat's crew that reward which a sailor prizes and covets above all other distinctions, the Royal Humane Society's medal, the parties whose names are signed to this paper will feel as grateful as if they themselves were the recipients of this great honor. The wrecked bark was the Charles Ward, Captain Bell, bound from Quebec to Scotland, with lumber. The vessel went over on her beam ends at 9 o'clock Monday morning, and eleven men were washed overboard and lost. Captain Bell and eight men remained, and these our boat saved. They had been in the main rigging some thirty-one hours, without food or water, and were so frozen and exhausted that, when we got them aboard, they could hardly speak, and the minds of several of them were wandering. The wreck was out of the ordinary track of vessels, and was 1,500 miles from land. She was in the centre of the Atlantic. Our life-boat crew of volunteers consisted of the following: D. Gillies, third officer; H. Kyle, fourth officer; Nicholas Foley, quartermaster; Henry Foley, quartermaster; Nathaniel Clark, quartermaster; Thomas Henry, seaman; John Park, seaman; Richard Brennan, seaman." After speaking of the enthusiasm of the passengers, Mark Twain continues: "As might have been anticipated, if I have been of any service toward rescuing these nine shipwrecked human beings by standing around the deck in a furious storm, without any umbrella, keeping an eye on things and seeing that they were done right, and yelling whenever a cheer seemed to be the important thing, I am glad, and I am satisfied. I ask no reward. I would do it again under the same circumstances. But what I do plead for, earnestly and sincerely, is that the Royal Humane Society will remember our Captain and our life-boat crew, and in so remembering them so increase the high honor and esteem in which the Society is held all over the civilized world. In this appeal our passengers all join with hearty sincerity, and in testimony thereof will sign their names, begging that you will pardon me, a stranger, for addressing your honored Society with such confidence and such absence of ceremony, and trusting that my motive may redeem my manner, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

(Signed) MARK TWAIN,
(SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.)

HARTFORD, Conn.

Here follow the names of all the passengers.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.

Horrors of the Hippophalgia in Titusville.

From the Titusville (Pa.) Press.

It seems that Mr. Pumpjerker, one of the numerous milk-dealers who supply certain of our citizens with coloring material for their coffee and tea, was coming in from his dairy with his hand-cart filled with milk-cans, and (owing to the eppihippic) drawn by two sorrel-headed hired men, one a young and spirited fellow who had not been worked in harness but three days, and the other an older beast with windgall on his head, and blind in the off eye. Mr. Pumpjerker was pushing behind, not dreaming of danger, when just as the team turned from Brook street on to Franklin they caught sight of several cows, and not being familiar with such looking animals, became affrighted and dashed off down Franklin street at a fearful rate of speed, with their coat-tails in that horizontal position necessary for the enjoyment of the game of chequers, and their soap locks flying in the breeze. The hand-cart was upset near the corner of Walnut street, but the now thoroughly maddened team soon kicked themselves loose from the wreck, and, with the tugs flapping about the calves of their legs, fled out on the Pleasantville road, where they where stopped by a saloon-keeper, who held a couple of cocktails in front of them. Mr. Pumpjerker's loss was about $6, mostly for tinware and wasted chalk.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

A Swede man, who was attached to a red wheelbarrow, while trotting down Spring street, yesterday forenoon, became frightened at the feet of a young man who was having his boots blacked in front of the American Hotel, and, before the by-standers could stop him, ran away at breakneck speed towards Monroe street. A man in front of the Parshall House yelled, and threw a club at the frightened man, but it struck the latter in a different spot from that which the thrower intended, and only accelerated the runaway's progress, and he broke into such a gait that he broke a gate near the corner of Spring and Perry streets, and left the wheelbarrow a wreck on the top of E. T. Hall's sewing machine rooms. At last accounts the frightened Swede had not been captured, and it is thought he has returded to his native land.

A NOBLE EXPLOIT.

An old farmer came to town yesterday driving his two sons, who are about ten hands high, with white spots in their foreheads where their hats wear the dirt off, and hitched to a light wagon filed with frost-bitten pumpkins, decayed potatoes, stove-wood, and other luxuries peculiar to this country. Both boys had been carefully groomed, and came gaily prancing into town, when just as they were opposite the store of W. H. Andrews, on Spring street, several handsome young ladies came out of the store, and William, who was on the "nigh" side, became frightened, and began kicking, which so alarmed his companion that he too snorted, and seizing the bits in their teeth, the team started toward the Post Office, the wagon striking against telegraph poles, awning posts, and other obstructions, throwing the driver out and causing stove-wood and vegetables to rain upon the heads of the people on the sidewalks in great profusion. A policeman tried to stop them at the corner of Washington street, but his noise and gestures only frightened the team the more, and they turned north up Washington street, leaving the wagon box and hind wheels behind. School was just out for noon, and the path of the runaways was filled with children, and it seemed as if several lives must be lost, but at this juncture a noble and daring livery horse, who was out with his throat in a sling, taking a walk for his health, saw, and, seemingly comprehending the situation, and, though his throat was so sore he could hardly "whinner," and his ankles so lame it was with difficulty he walked, he managed to throw himself in front of the running men, and seized them by the coat-tails with his mouth, and succeeded in checking their career, but not until the noble animal had been dragged several rods. The father of the runaways came up and took charge of his offspring, and offered to treat the horse who had stopped them to a bran mash or brandy smash, but the latter merely shook his head, and disappeared down an alley leading to his barn.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A CHILD.

Yesterday a child of John Macgudgeon, the gentlemanly pig butcher and importer of sausage meat who lives on Canine avenue, was riding down Martin street in a baby carriage drawn by a dark bay servant, when a couple of poorly-fed, gaunt-looking chaps, hitched to a grocer's delivery wagon, turned a corner suddenly and threw a kiss at the dark bay, causing her to shy and upset the baby cart, throwing the occupant to the ground, right in front of the grocer's team. A lady who saw the occurrence gave a shriek so loud and shrill that it saved the life of the child, for the two hired men hitched to the delivery wagon heard it, and thinking it was the noon whistle of the Titusville Manufacturing Company, by a strong effort checked their speed when within two feet of the infant, and, wheeling around, went to dinner. The promptness with which these men cease work and go to meals in this case availed something.

ONLY ONE MORE.

Yesterday afternoon a gentleman who lives upon the Pleasantville road hitched up his old grandfather, just as he has twenty times since the horse disease visited this section, and drove into town to do a little marketing and shopping. The old man foundered about forty years ago by eating a warm meal on washing day, and it was nearly 4 o'clock before they reached town, when the driver, Mr. Ferguson, drove up in front of a grocery store, and after hitching his grandfather to the awning post, went into the saloon to see if there had been any decline in beer since the Boston fire. For some minutes the horse—we mean the grandfather—stood quietly, but becoming restless (he had not been blanketed) allowed his eyes to wander around until he saw in front of him a basket of pears, in which was stuck a placard inscribed "one for a quarter, or $18 by the peck." The price so startled the venerable old man, who wasn't used to city customs, that, with a wild snort of fear, he broke his halter-strap, kicked himself loose from the vehicle, and galloped toward Pleasantville, running over two livery horses near the site of the Abbott House, badly injuring them, and breaking his own leg so badly that when his grandson arrived upon the spot a few minutes later, he shot the old man, to put him out of his misery, and save wintering him on baled hay.

Improvement in Lace Manufacture.

The manufacture of lace is carried to its highest perfection in Belgium, and what is known as the Brussels has long enjoyed a world-wide reputation. The finest specimen of this kind of lace is so complicated as to require the labor of seven persons on one piece, and each operative is employed at distinct features of the work. The thread is of exquisite fineness, which is spun in dark underground rooms, where it is sufficiently moist to prevent the thread from separating. It is so delicate as scarcely to be seen, and the room is so arranged that all light admitted shall fall upon the work. It is such material that renders the genuine Brussels so very costly. On a piece of Valenciennes not two inches wide, from two to three hundred bobbins are sometimes used, and for the larger width as many as 800 on the same pillow; the most valuable of this description of lace is determined by the number of times the bobbins have been twisted in making the ground, as the more frequent the twists the clearer and more beautiful is the fabric. Belgium annually sells of this lace to the value of more than $4,000,000. Recently an ingenious improvement has been made in lace machinery, which consists in an arrangement of the hooks or needles so as to be capable of working independently of each other, and operated by Jacquard patterns, cards, or cylinders, with the thread-guards all mounted on one bar. By means of this arrangement, the patterns can be varied to a great extent, and the advantage is gained of greater simplicity of operation.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Four Boys Dropping Stones Upon Five Cans—Thousands of Feet of Rock and Earth Hurled Into the Air—The Boys Blown to Atoms.

From the New York Sun, Nov. 26.

Yesterday at noon 500 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded near the line of the New York & Boston Railroad, in Yonkers, killing Geo. Hill, aged 21, and Michael Gallagher, aged 16; mortally wounding John Donnolly, aged 19, and seriously injuring Wm. Terry, aged 21. The New York & Boston Railroad is to pass about three miles east of the City of Yonkers, and one mile west of Bronxville. Blasting has been going on in that vicinity of late, and as a great amount of this work is necessary, nitro-glycerine has been deposited at different points for use when wanted. Yesterday Hill, Gallagher, Donnolly, and Terry while out gunning found five cans containing one hundred pounds each. A pit about four feet deep had been dug, and the cans placed in the excavation. A strong fence had been built around it, and on all sides were placards bearing the words, "Danger," "Beware," "Nitro-Glycerine."

The boys walked around the fence commenting upon the improbability of danger from such harmless looking cans, and Hill proposed that as it was Evacuation Day they should create some fun by smashing the cans. The others readily consented, and all four clambered to the top of a large rock about fifty feet above the glycerine, and rolling a stone weighing about fifty pounds to the edge of the rock, Hill and Gallagher proposed to tumble it into the pit. Terry said the darned thing might strike fire and blow the stuff up. Hill, laughingly, said, "Let her blow; we'll have some fun anyway." Terry seized Donnolly by the arm, and running away about two hundred feet, they hid behind a large tree, at the same time jeered by Hill and Gallagher. Hill then rolled the stone down. It struck the cans, and the explosion which followed was heard and felt for ten miles around. Trees, stones, and great chunks of earth were hurled in every direction. The rock where Hill and Gallagher stood, weighing hundreds of tons, was blown into fragments. The ground was torn up hundreds of feet around. A first-class earthquake could not have created greater havoc. Every pane of glass in houses for miles around was shattered, and the inmates were terrified. The explosion was heard in White Plains, Tarrytown, Tremont, Washington Heights, and even over in New Jersey.

Workmen from the railroad hurried to the scene, well knowing what had happened. They found Terry and Donnolly with their clothing stripped from their bodies, lying about two hundred feet from the scene of the explosion, groaning in agony. Donnolly's body was badly lacerated. His legs and one arm were broken, his body was black and blue, and one eye was gone. He was mortally wounded. Terry was the least hurt, and will probably recover. He is the only one left to give an account of the affair.

When the smoke had cleared away search was made for Hill and Gallagher. Hill's body was blown to atoms. His entrails were suspended from the limbs of a tree 500 feet away. Other parts of the bodies were scattered for hundreds of feet around. Only a small part of his remains, however, had been found last night. Gallagher's body was not blown into so many particles as Hill's. His legs were found severed from his body, which was stripped perfectly nude. Even his boots had been torn to atoms and scatterred among the *debris*. The body, minus the arms and head, lay about fifty feet from the legs. The scalp and face, without the skull, were found in another place. The arms were shattered, and only portions were found. The skull is still missing.

Captain Mangin, of the Yonkers police, was soon on the spot, and took charge of the wounded men. They were taken to St. John's Riverside Hospital. Donnolly is insensible and will not recover. Terry was too badly injured to give a full and detailed account of the explosion last night.

The excitement in Yonkers, and in fact throughout the entire neighborhood, was terrific. All sorts of conjectures were advanced as to the explosion. Some insisted that Hell Gate had been broken up, while others thought there had been an earthquake. The superstitious fell on their knees in prayer. The irreverent trembled with fear, but everybody anxiously inquired what the matter was. One old lady in the suburbs of Bronxville was in her yard when a piece of the fence with the word "Danger" fell at her feet, and she fainted on the spot.

All four of the boys lived on what is called Hug Hill, within the city limits of Yonkers. They were of the poorer class, and worked at odd jobs in Yonkers.

A BEAR STORY.

How a Bold Land Looker Captured a Cub, but Didn't Keep It.

From the Saginaw (Mich.) Courier.

It is a well known fact that bear have been more plenty this fall in different sections around about the Valley than for years past. Many have been killed, and many more have been seen and not killed. Not long ago an Alderman of this city was introduced to a large sized one upon the line of the J. L. & S. R. R., but his compass not being loaded, and having no other weapon, the valiant Alderman took to the north side of a large pine tree—the bear approaching from the south.

A good story reaches us now of an adventure up in Roscommon County, a few days ago, wherein a celebrated Saginaw land-looker cuts a prominent figure. It seems that the hunter of lands was out alone in that region, viewing the lay of the land and the height of the timber, and while plodding along he was attracted by a small mass of something black immediately in front of him, which appeared to be alive. The black mass turned out to be a young cub. Land-looker thought he would take him into camp, and having with him a water-proof overcoat he at once unrolled it and in a short time had overhauled the cub and thrown the coat over it. Next, to secure the little fellow, the woodsman undid the straps around his boots, and proceeded to strap up the infant bear. While engaged in this process, the cub, not used to the confinement of the cradle, or stays, or such nonsense, squealed, and out of a patch of chapparal a few feet to the rear of our hero, came a corresponding squeal, only much lower, and more motherly like. Our land-looker took in the situation at a glance, and in another glance he was in the top of a six-inch basswood, which must have grown there for his special benefit. From his "eyrie," or lofty resting place in the top of the friendly basswood, the land-looker took a last fond look at his water-proof, as it was converted into strips about an inch wide, by the gentle mother of the untamed cub. Nor until she had released her offspring, and made a complete wreck of the coat, and gone her way, did the gentleman "up a tree" give vent to anything louder than suppressed breathing, and he didn't stop to pick up his coat, either, after his descent from the tree. It is said that some good time was made by him from the foot of that basswood to camp. The land-looker says that when he first saw that cub he thought it was his. Now he thinks he must have been mistaken. He says he never had much of a passion for cubs no way.

The Recent Curious Robbery in London.

From the New York Evening Post.

Our readers will, no doubt, remember a sad case mentioned some days ago in our columns, of a lady being robbed in London of a small amount by a very penitent thief, who wrote a pathetic letter, craving forgiveness, and offering to give himself up if communicated with. In consequence of this, her husband befriended the man. It then appeared that he had lived as jeweler's assistant with one Mr. Crich, at Leamington, Warwickshire, who, finding that he had acted dishonorably, discharged him. It is a singular coincidence that the lady he robbed in London was this very Mrs. Crich's sister. It would seem from this and similar cases, such as that admirable play "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," so forcibly illustrated, that if the docensus Averni has commenced there is rarely a chance of retracing, if a helping hand is held out, for a first offence is very often no sort of proof of determined depravity.

A very remarkable and gratifying instance of a man's being morally set on his legs again, occurred some years ago in London. A gentleman advertised for a servant. He received a reply. It appeared satisfactory, but he, being very particular, said that he must have a personal interview with the man's last employer. He was then requested to call on a given day at a large, fashionable hotel in the West End of London. He did so, and was received by a person who seemed eminently respectable, and gave the candidate for the place a capital character. Thereupon he took him and found the man an admirable servant. After he had been with him for some time the man ushered in one morning a person who said that he wished to see Mr.—— on business. This individual having entered, waited till the door was carefully closed, and then said, in a low tone: "I am a detective, sir, and I have called to give you what is, I fear, an unpleasant piece of information. That servant of yours, who showed me in here, is a ticket-of-leave man." "Oh!" replied Mr. ——, "there must be some mistake; I know all about the man." The visitor smiled incredulously. Mr. —— went to the door and summoned his servant. "John, this is a policeman, who says that you are a convict. I tell him that it can't be, for I had your history from your last place." The man held down his head. "Its too true, sir," he said. Mr. —— was aghast with astonishment. "But now how in the world could it be, then, that the gentleman whom I saw at the hotel should have given you a character for your life from his own personal knowledge?" "I will explain all that to you, sir," he said, as he looked significantly at the officer, whom Mr. —— then thanked and dismissed. "The truth is," he continued, when the latter had left the room, "I was the man you saw at the hotel." "You!" exclaimed Mr. ——, in astonishment. "Yes, sir. I was utterly desperate. I knew that unless I could get a place I should have to go to stealing, and I resolved to make a last effort. I disguised myself with false hair, and took the rooms for a couple of nights, where you saw me. Of course it was very wrong of me to deceive you, and the circumstances I was in are the only excuse I can plead. At best, sir, I see only this in extenuation, that I have served you honestly and faithfully." Mr. ——, a kind-hearted man, felt heartily sorry for the man. He mentioned his case to a friend who was equally sympathetic, and the end of it was that he was successfully established by their aid, in a small business, and he has been doing remarkably well. The London "Prisoners' Society" has been doing a great work in the same direction, and though it has no doubt not unfrequently committed the offence of sending some penitent thieves to recommence in these shores when there was no chance for them in their own country, we can almost forgive it looking to the noble aim of plucking a soul from the jaws of perdition and giving hope where there was none.

Obituary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Paymaster [illegible] W. Meade, of the United States Navy, died at Mare Island yesterday.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 27.—Putnam [illegible], an old, wealthy, and esteemed resident of Morgan County, died last night, of dropsy of the heart.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Business is fairly active; there is an increased demand for goods for the trade. The market for woolens is steady, [illegible] Cotton goods are very strong, and [illegible] Adriatic, and Wachusst standard brown sheetings advanced ½c per yard. Colored cottons have an advancing tendency. Prints are in fair request. A fair number of case orders from the West; [illegible] goods are quiet.

E. Walter & Co., silk manufacturers, [illegible] have suspended.

MARRIED.

OTIS—KEEP—On the 26th inst., at Grace Church, by the Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., assisted by Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., George L. Otis and [illegible] daughter of Henry Keep, Esq.

DIED.

RAINEY—On the 27th inst., at his residence, [illegible] Rainey, aged 37 years.
Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.
Philadelphia and Wallingford papers please copy.

ROGERS—In this city, on the 26th inst., [illegible] year of his age, Doctor Gustavus A. Rogers, [illegible] Henry W., Jr., and James C. Rogers.
Funeral service at the late residence of [illegible] 319 Chicago-av., this afternoon at 2 o'clock. [illegible] the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIS—At Philadelphia, on the 26th inst., [illegible] Davis, wife of Captain A. B. Davis, of the [illegible] Revenue Marine, and daughter of Mr. George [illegible] this city.
Her remains will arrive on Friday morning [illegible] funeral in Saturday morning papers.

TAYLOR—On the 26th inst., at 18 Johnson [illegible] tage Grove, N. B. Taylor, aged 24 years.
Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Cottage Grove, Friday, 29th inst., at 11 a. m.

PERRY—In Bourbonnais, Ill., 26th inst., [illegible] tion, Harriet E., relict of A. S. Perry, and [illegible] Nori Varseux, aged 29 years.

McEVERS—At 4 o'clock Wednesday [illegible] 27, Eugene S. McEvers.
Jacksonville papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

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AT AUCTION.

WE SHALL SELL THE ENTIRE STOCK

WILLIAM BATTER

AT AUCTION,

On Friday Morning, Nov. 29, at 10

at No. 414 Milwaukee-av.

Consisting of the following goods: [illegible] bbls Whiskey, 15 bbls Rye Whiskey, [illegible] bbls Gin, 1 cask Brandy, 4 casks Claret, [illegible] Coloring Sugar, Bitters, [illegible] Wagons, Harness, and 1 Good Buggy [illegible] By order of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Assignee. ELISON & FOSTER, A

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This collection forms the finest [illegible] ever offered at Auction in this city, [illegible] well worthy the attention of Picture [illegible] Paintings on exhibition Monday, [illegible] and until time of sale with catalogue

Sale positive and without reserve.

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ELISON & FOSTER would respectfully call the attention of Art lovers to the new and valuable

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BROOKLYN ART GALLE

collected during the past year by its [illegible] CHARLES BODE, Esq., from all the principal ART CENTRES OF EUROPE.

In this collection will also be found [illegible] the leading

Artists of Americ

The entire collection will be on exhibition, [illegible] logues, at

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Among the array of artists represented [illegible] will be found the names of such as

Carl Hubner, H. Herzog, G. Sus, Henri de Beul, J. Verrassett, L. Robbe, Wm. Hart, Geo. L. Brown,

And many of equal celebrity.

The whole to be sold by auction without reserve,

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DEC. 4 and 5, at 2 and 7½ o'clock p. m.

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We are still in the field, with another lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANOS, and every article of Furniture necessary for a

20 Parlor Suits, to close.
12 Crates W. G. Crockery.
150 Walnut and Spindle Bedsteads.
40 Rolls Floor Oil Cloth.
100 Mirrors.
75 Rolls Carpet.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 30, AT 9½ O'CLOCK

GEO. P. GORE & CO., A

By A. J. CHURCH.

Pawnbroker's

I will sell, on Friday and Saturday [illegible] at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., at my Store, [illegible] whole of the Unredeemed Pledges [illegible] Gold and Silver Watches, English, Swiss, [illegible] Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments [illegible] whole without reserve for cash.

A. J. CHURCH, Auctioneer.

VOLUME 26.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUN

The Number issued Wednes Nov. 27, has the followi

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FIFTH PAGE—The Lost Missouri— [illegible] Greeley—Washington News—How [illegible] mos are Made—The Western Blo [illegible] Wisconsin Official Vote by Co [illegible] Northwestern Bee-Keepers' As [illegible] —Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Correspondence [illegible] Springfield Letter; Wall Street [illegible] Veterinary Surgery; Farm and G [illegible] The Apiary; Tornado in Sicily.

SEVENTH PAGE—Household Pe [illegible] genie Grandet (Continued)—Valua [illegible] tle—Meteorology—Fires—Dai [illegible] Convention.

EIGHTH PAGE—Money and Com [illegible] The Grain, Money, Live Stock, [illegible] and Dairy Market Reports.

GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.

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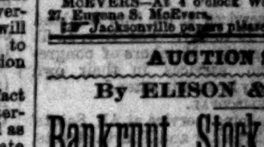

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